INTERNATIONAL



# U.S. Developing Latin America Plan

By Bernard Gwertzman New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — President

Reagan has approved a new policy for the Caribbean and Central America that calls for increased economic and military assistance for the countries in the region to combat poverty and to counter al-leged Cuban and Soviet subversion, according to administration

22 At the same time, officials said .... Wednesday that concern over Cuban activity in the region had increased to such levels in recent
months that a special report on alleged Cuban activities in such
countries as Nicaragna, El Salvador, Guatemala and Colombia was being prepared for release after the wist to Washington next week of President Jose Lopez Portillo of Mexico. A similar report, limited to El Salvador, was made public in = March

March.
In a related move, the State De Partment State Rojas Galdames of Minister Real Trajas Salargior on Chile would visit Washington on Friday. This is part of a decision to Sa Rall improve ties with that country, reversing the trend of the Carter hdministration.

Justifying the move toward closer relations with Chile, as well as Argentina — two countries sharply human-rights policies — a senior official said that "in Argentina and Chile, new violations of human rights are sharply down, although neither country has resolved problems caused by past violations." Both countries are regularly cited for their strategic and economic importance in the hemisphere.

### Details Unknown

The decision on the Caribbean Basin policy, which has not yet been formally announced, was made by Mr. Reagan last week at a National, Security Council meet-ing, the officials said. They called it potentially one of the reset imit potentially one of the most im-portant foreign-policy initiatives of this administration, even though details such as the overall cost of the program have yet to be worked

Officials acknowledged that the new policy was reminiscent of efforts, by other administrations to Latin Applica and resonates on, Latin Applica in general and the Caribbean in particular. The Kencanonical in parasimisting the nedy administration instituted the Alliance for Progress and bring changes throughout Gastral and South America

When Henry A. Kissinger bene secretary of state in 1973, he

criticized in the past for their Latin America and sought special human-rights policies — a senior economic benefits for countries in the region. The Carter administra-. tion launched an effort directed especially at the Caribbean area, but

it never developed very far.

The impetus for the program was twofold, officials said. One factor was alarm at the deteriorating economic situation throughout the region that has spawned grow-ing numbers of illegal immigrants to the United States and provided greater opportunities for Cuban

### New Perception

The other was the perception by backed by the Soviet Union, was actively trying to disrupt and sub-vert countries in the region. The new policy is supposed to demonstrate that concern is not limited to El Salvador, where attention was focused earlier in the administration.

The new policy has been hinted at this week by Vice President Bush and Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr.

Speaking at a inneheon meeting Wednesday at the State Depart-ment of the Council of Americas, a private business group, Mr. Bush called Cuba "the principal threat to peace in this region, a threat

which is underwritten by enormous Soviet subsidies to the Cuban economy and military arm."
"It should be clear — to Cuba
and to our allies — that this ad-

ministration will not tolerate Cu-ban aggression," Mr. Bush said, "and that we will assist countries which are vulnerable to Cuba's intervention in their affairs."

Administration officials said that because of budget constraints in the United States, an effort would be made to persuade other countries as well as the World Bank and other international institutions to participate in the economic program.

An effort will also be made to persuade Congress to approve special trade concessions for countries in the region and to provide incentives for private investment in the region, they said.

## Report on Nicaragua

WASHINGTON TAPY - A leading State Department official said Wednesday that Cuba had sent 600 to 800 military advisers to Nicaragua as part of an attempt to use that country as a "forward base of operations" in Central

"Cuba has declared covert war (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



AIR SHOW — John W. Young, left, and Capt. Robert L. Crippen, center, pilots of the Columbia space shuttle, visiting the U.S. stand at the Paris air show. (Part one of a twopart supplement appears on pages 9S-16S.) Story, Page 2.

# Mitterrand Discusses His Basic Concerns By James Reston talked eloquently about his per-New York Times Service

TELS AL RAND I CILES - President François PARIS -Mitterrand of France thinks the nations of the world are not making progress toward military or economic security, but he refuses

In his first interview since being a nstalled as president on May 21. he 64-year-old Socialist leader c agriculture of the model of t and elsewhere, and said he hoped; against the threat of Soviet militor talk to President Reagan about tary power, an ambiguous position hem as soon as possible.

On Israel and the Palestinians, and These were among the other a hopeful position on policy differ-

points he made:

· A French court has ruled in EARY . T favor of extraditing a Spanish Basque suspect. Page 2.

ppe and is critical of the Soviet istallation of SS-20 mediumange missiles there

 He is planning to nationalize
 me French industries but not to collectivize" the French economy, nd he does not believe his plans. ill produce any conflict with the cagain administration.

He continues to be a friend of

MORE

wael but thinks the Israelis should resistance that the Palestinians tould have a homeland in the hiddle East in which they could aild the structure of a national

Without being pessimistic, he aid he had a feeling that there was a lack of fundamental thinking in the Western nations. We are ving in a "mechanized system." said, in which thinking has beme "stereotyped" and most aders have tended to take a techocratic approach to our prob-ms, as if life could be reduced to

"I'm not saying," he added, hat I will be the one who will ntribute new thoughts, but I do te, that people have to strengththeir faith in their civilization." The interview took place Mony in the Gold Room of Elysée lace while his staff was still rearnging things following the defeat lieve in nationalization. But Valery Giscard d'Estaing, Mr. France, he added, is a smaller itterrand was careful, pending legislative elections later in the elegislative elections later in the the hands of one person, family or number of Communist strong-onth, not to introduce any disgroup. If these involve key eco-holds, the accord will benefit them ssion of new policies, but he

sonal and political philosophy. He was questioned in English and replied in French. An official transation of his answers was made by Mr. Mitterrand's staff. I learned English for many years to school," he said, "but in

those days we were taught the kind of Eaglish that was spoken from Shakespeare to Coleridge, but not the kind of English spoken by any living person today." He took a strong position against the threat of Soviet mili-

ences with the United States. He favors a balance of power When he was running for the with Soviet forces in Eastern Enpresidency, he observed, the governments of the United States,

West Germany and the Soviet Union were not much in favor of his candidacy, but his position on East-West relations was clear and

simple.

He will always be in favor of whatever was required to maintain a balance of military power in Enrope, he said. That is why, he added, he was the first political leader in France to protest the installa-tion of Soviet SS-20 missiles in Eastern Europe.

Differences With Reagan He conceded that there were dif-ferences between Mr. Reagan, who is calling for less government interference in the lives and commerce of the people, and the French Socialists, who are calling for more na-tionalization of private enterprises.

There are not only differences," he said, "there are also similarities in the reactions of our people. Mr. Reagan's election corresponded to a basic need that was felt by the American people, the need to regam pride in themselves, to be more assured of their country's worldwide prestige. There was also the need to combat infla-

tion and unemployment."
In France, he said, the people felt the need for leaders who were close to them and their worries and problems. "In that, the two countries are similar, not dissimilar," he

insisted. It is true, he observed, that Mr. Reagan, along with most Republicans and Democrats, does not be-lieve in nationalization. But country where monopolies exist in (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

# Parties of French Left Fail To Ease Policy Differences

By Richard Eder. New York Times Service

PARIS - The prospect of Communist participation in the govern-ment of President François Mitterrand became more remote Thursday after long discussions between leaders of the Socialist and Communist parties ended without re-solving the major policy disagreements between them

The French Communists, badly defeated in the recent presidential elections and facing the prospect of further reverses in the legislative elections later this month, had been seeking a broad political agreement with the Socialists.

What they got instead was a narrow electoral accord under which both parties agree to support in the second round of the elections whichever candidate from the two now at the height of their popularinumber of Communist strong- et, to agree to. more than it will the Communists.

A similar electoral accord has al-ready been reached on the right between the neo-Gaullists, led by Jacques Chirac, and the demoral-

ized supporters of former Presi-dent Valery Giscard d'Estaing. The Socialist leaders took the position that the Communists could not enter the government unless they agreed to specific points in the Socialist program These included denunciation of Soviet actions in Afghanistan and Poland, approval of the Camp David agreements, support of the introduction of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe to balance the Soviet SS-20 missiles, and a range

of economic measures. When the discussions ended Thursday, a joint statement said that some agreement had been reached on economic and social reforms. But it made no mention of groups emerges stronger from the the other issues, all of which were first round. Because the Socialists, clearly impossible for the Frenchclearly impossible for the French Communist leadership, grown inty, are likely to take the lead in a creasingly hard-line and pro-Sovi-

> The statement spoke of "differ-(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

# Sadat Backs Begin's Demand That Syrians Leave Lebanon

Washington Post Service SHARM EL-SHEIKH, Israeli-Anwar Sadat of Egypt gave his support Thursday to Israel's de-mand that Syrian armed forces withdraw from Lehanon and blamed Syrian President Hafez al-Assad for the turmoil there.

Following a meeting with Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel in this southern Sinai resort town — their first in 18 months — Mr. Sadat said Mr. Assad stirred up hostilities in Lebanon with the motive of diverting attendon from political opposition at home.

Mr. Begin said he had agreed to a request by the Egyptian president to give Philip C. Habib, the U.S. special envoy, more time to resolve the Syrian-Israeli confrontation through diplomatic means before Israel attacks Syrian sur-face-to-air missile hatteries that were deployed in Lehanon on

April 29. In an extraordinary display of common agreement on wide-rang-ing issues, reached on the eve of 14th anniversary of the 1967 war between their two countries, Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin appeared to differ on one substantive point

the continued Israeli air and ground strikes against Palestinian

guerrilla positions in Lebanon.
Mr. Sadat said he had asked Mr. Begin to order a halt to the at-tacks, but Mr. Begin insisted they were necessary for Israel's defense. "The whole thing started by As-

sad was to create a greater Syria. Now the motive is to divert atten-tion from the civil war inside Syria and to prolong his stay as president. If this is his target, he will not ask for war, because it will remove him at once," the Egyptian president said as Mr. Begin, string next to him at an aircost area. next to him at an airport press conference, nodded his approval.

"My view is that the Syrian forces should withdraw from Lebanon," Mr. Sadat sain in his first public suggestion that the 30,000-man Arab Deterrent Force that entered Lebanon six years ago should be withdrawn.

## Meeting Scheduled

The Syrian missiles were placed in Lebanon the day after Israeli jets shot down two Syrian belicopters used in support of Syrian forces attacking Israeli-backed Lebanese Christian militias.

Mr. Begin said that as a result of Thursday's talks, he would meet again with Mr. Sadat next month elected in the June 30 Israeli elec-

Neither Mr. Sadat nor Mr. Begin mentioned invitations extended to Israel and Egypt by Presideut Reagan for separate bilateral meetings in Washington. The White House said Mr. Sadat bad been invited for Aug. 5 and 6 and the prime minister of Israel — Mr. Begin or another winner of the elections - for Sept. 9 and 10.

From their remarks afterward, it was obvious that Thursday's meeting dwelled primarily on the Lehanese crisis, apparently as an effort to dispel the risk of misunderstanding between Egypt and Israel should diplomatic efforts collapse and Israel decide on a military ac-

When asked whether he would approve of Israeli strikes against missiles in Lebanon if Mr. Habib's mission fails, Mr. Sadat sidestepped the question, saying, "All I am asking my friend, Prime Minister Begin, is to give ample time to the efforts by all parties

In Washington, the State De-partment said Mr. Habib would return to the Middle East next

At another point, the Egyptian leader said, "Since Camp David, now about three years, dramatic changes have taken place in the area we live in. But only one fact prevails. This fact is Camp David, the treaty between Egypt and Isra-

The leaders said they had not discussed proposed autonomy for the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, the status of Jerusalem or the multinational peacekeeping force proposed for the Sinai after the last third of the peninsula is

returned to Egypt next April.

However, Mr. Begin said he and
Mr. Sadat had decided on serious solutions" on other issues, which he would not define. Israeli sourc-es said later that Mr. Begin was referring to bilateral agreements, including trade and tourism.

# Hospital Shoot-Out

BEIRUT (UPI) - One gunman was killed and four patients were wounded Thursday in a shoot-out between rival militia groups in the emergency room of the American University Hospital, police said. The incident occurred when members of a Kurdish militia group tried to prevent doctors from treating a wounded gunman of the rival Murabitoun militia.

In southern Lebanon, Israeli commandos infiltrated the village of Kfar Hamam, 4 miles (6 kilometers) north of the Israeli border, and blew up a house belonging to a former Lebanese Army soldier,



# Solidarity Backs Regional Strike; Soviet Press Signals Discontent

WARSAW — Leaders of the Solidarity independent trade union voted Thursday night in favor of a two-hour warning strike in four northern provinces despite an ap-peal by the Roman Catholic

Church against such a move.

The Soviet press, meanwhile, charged Thursday that anti-Soviet sentiment and threats of violence against Communists were increasing in Poland, an allegation also directed in 1968 against the reform movement in Czechoslovakia before the Warsaw Pact invasion.

Union officials said Solidarity's national commission - meeting without its leader, Lech Walesa, who is in Geneva - voted 22-13 with two abstentions to stage the strike in Bydgoszcz, Włocławek, Płock and Torun next Thursday. The strike would be the first major industrial protest in Poland since Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski instructed legislators on April 10 to outlaw walkouts for two months. The union's action was called in

# Teamsters Union Elects Williams

United Press International LAS VEGAS - Roy L. Williams was elected by a large margin Thursday to a five-year term as president of the Teamsters union, despite a federal indictment against him. He had been selected interim president after the death May 6 of Frank Fitzsimmons, who led the union for 14 years.

Jackie Presser, vice president of the 2-million-member union, said in nominating Mr. Williams: "Any troubles this man has today ... came from solving problems" for uninn members.

A federal grand jury last mouth charged that Mr. Williams and four other men had tried to hribe Sen. Howard Cannon, Democrat of Nevada, in connection with trucking deregulation legislation.

U.S. Intentions on Japan Treaty

any of the weapons were brought to Japan. Page 4.

'Strength of the Dollar'

*TOMORROW* 

A former U.S. deputy assistant of state has said that Japan understood that the United States would not disclose the location of any

nuclear weapons despite a treaty requiring consultations before

The U.S. dollar surged again against major European currencies, with one dealer saying, "It's the strength of the dollar. There is nothing else." Page 17.

Slow Response on Titan Crew Member

The U.S. Air Force permitted 2d Lt. Christopher M. Cooke to

continue serving on a Titan nuclear missile crew for five months

after learning of allegations that he had visited the Soviet Embassy.

Some traditions — like the Victorian game called the hash — never die. In Kuala Lumpur, the Hash House Harriers are still

going strong, meeting every Monday night to run miles through the jungle following a paper trail left by the "hares." Naturally it

all ends, as it always has, in a beer bash paid for by the winner.

in Washington, according to military officers. Page 3.

Return of the Hash House Harriers

INSIDE

thorities in naming and punishing officials responsible for ordering police to evict Solidarity members from the Bydgeszcz provincial as-sembly half on March 19.

Bishop Jan Michalski of Gniezno had earlier asked the union not to strike, cautioning against putting "the whole problem on a knife edge." He said church leaders were against further strikes and said he spoke in the name of the late Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski.

Deputy Premier Mieczysław Ra-kowski, in charge of union affairs, announced on television that he would travel to Bydgoszcz.

The Tass report of threats and anti-Soviet sentiments was based on remarks made by Bogdan Kraknwski, a Solidarity leader, at a meeting in the southern town of Zawierce. In a telephone interview with Reuters in Warsaw on Thursday, Mr. Krakowski confirmed some of the remarks but denied that he had made any threat of vio-

According to Tass, he demanded that the red flag be taken down from the city hall in his town and threatened that if streets named after the Red Army and Vladimir Mayakovsky, a Soviet poet, were not renamed, the union would take matters into its own hands and dissolve the town council.

Mr. Krakowski explained that he had asked only for the Polish flag to be hoisted on the huilding beside the Communist flag so that everyone might know that "we are living in a Polish city, not a Soviet city." Admitting that the Tass report was partly true, be said he had demanded that prewar Polish names be restored to those expects. names be restored to those streets in the city that were given Soviet-

linked names after the war.
"We asked the assembly to change Red Army Street to its prewar name of Ignacy Paderewski after an internationally known Polish pianist-politician and patri-ot revered by the nation," he said.

Tass described Mr. Krakowski however, did not appear in Thursday's Soviet newspapers, and the radio dropped it without explanation. It also failed to appear on the Tass service for foreign subscribers. Instead, Pravda printed another Tass item from Warsaw making the same point in less dra-

matic terms.

This quoted the chairman of the Soviet-Polish friendship society, Stanislaw Wronski, as saying only those who were politically could fail to notice the flood of anti-Sovietism in Poland.

There was no further mention Thursday of the hard-line but obscure Katowice Forum group. whose views were given promi-nence earlier this week after being widely condemned in Poland.

The Communist Party reported Thursday that another Soviet war memorial in Poland had been damaged. It said a five-pointed star on the monument in the Red Army cemetery in Rybnik had been torn away and the inscription painted over. It was the third such incident reported in recent weeks.

Solidarity's Warsaw information service carried two items Thursday expressing concern at the way Pnlish developments were being reported by the Soviet press. The union is seeking a meeting between Solidarity members and media representatives in the Soviet Union to provide information about the

# Polish Minister Addresses World Labor Assembly

New York Times Service GENEVA — Polish Labor Min-ister Janusz Obodowski, address-ing the International Labor Organization Thursday, welcomed world interest in Poland but denounced attempts to drive a wedge between his country and other Communist

Speaking at the annual assembly of the 145-nation group, Mr. Obo-dowski said that most world reaction showed an understanding that "stable Poland is indispensable for the peaceful development of Europe and for international de-

However, there is also an attempt, he continued to use the Polish events to "undermine the foundations of Poland's Socialist regime and to weaken our ties with the community of Socialist countries." The minister condemned such an approach as being against Poland's interests.

When explaining the efforts being made in Poland to create new structures to "assure an effective participation of the workers in the management of the country and its economy," Mr. Obodowski remarked that the newly created independent Solidarity union was the "most representative" labor or-

ganization.
Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader, who is attending the session as a Polish worker delegate, told reporters earlier that he had discussed a visit to the United States during a private 90-minute meeting Wednesday with U.S. Labor Secretary Raymond J. Donovan.

# **French Court Rules** To Extradite Basque

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

MADRID - For the first time since Spain began its transition to democracy a French court has ruled in favor of extraditing a -Spanish Basque accused of carrying out assassinations for the Basque separatist organization

The final disposition of the case, which lies with the new government appointed by President François Mitterrand, could have an important effect on relations between Spain and France, which lately have been bad.

A Paris appellate court ruled Wednesday that Tomas Linaza Ecbevarria, a 24-year-old Basque accused of being an ETA militant, should be extradited to Spain, where be is accused of a number of crimes. Under French law, extradi-tion rulings must be ratified or re-

jected by the government.
The Spanish government maintains that Mr. Linaza was implicated in the 1977 killing of a munici-pal council member in Irun, the sabotage of a nuclear facility in Santander in 1979 and an amhush near Bilbao last year that killed six

# **Police Find** Spain Gang **Not Political**

BARCELONA — Gunmen who threatened to kill about 200 hostages in a Barcelona bank last month unless Spain freed the al-leged leaders of an artempted coup were only common criminals trying to pull off a big robbery, po-

After questioning the nine cap-tured gunmen for nine days, police said there was no political background or motivation to the bank

The guamen seized the hostages in the Banco Central's Barcelona branch and threatened to kill them unless the government released four officers detained after last February's attempted military coup, Among the four officers whose release was demanded was Lt. Col. Antonio Tejero Molina, who led an assault on the Cortes

(parliament) in the aborted coup. Police said Jose Juan Martinez Gomez, the alleged leader of the gunmen who was addressed by them as "Numero Uno," had told them he had deliberately given the operation a military aspect to confuse the authorities. Police said Mr. Martinez Gomez had hoped that their demands would trigger street demonstrations and make their escape easier.

Authorities said Mr. Martinez to collectivize the economy of Gomez had coofessed that he had France. I merely wish to restore to deadline to release the four officers in order to gain time while the gang tried to tunnel through a wall deadline to release the four officers in order to gain time while the gang tried to tunnel through a wall culty between Mr. Reagan and to reach the sewers and escape myself."

With the bank's money.

Their plans were foiled as they the president said that he had al-

failed to pierce wall that was made ways been consistent in his stateof stone — not of cement as they had expected. During the siege, police sources said, the gunmen piled 700 million pesetas (\$7.48 million) in bank trotes on the floor of the bank and apparently tried to set them on fire.

Police also said that an unfinished tunnel dug from a room rent-ed by the dead gunman was intended to hide the gang's weapons and the money taken in the bank raid. The tunnel was discovered near Calle Casanova, a central Barcelona avenue where 13,000 troops marched past King Juan Carlos I and Premier Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo in an annual Armed Forces Day celebration last Sun-

The nine detained gunmen were taken Wednesday to Madrid, where a magistrate will decide soon whether to remand them in

## Belgian Atomic Plants Must Wait for Debate

The Associated Press
BRUSSELS — The government will not lift its moratorium on the construction of nuclear plants until after a parliamentary debate on the entire issue of atomic energy has taken place, according to Economic Affairs Minister Willy

A spokesman said Thursday that Mr. Claes made the comment in a letter to Intercom, a Belgian utility company that had asked for permission to build two 1,300megawatt nuclear plants.

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Civil Guards. The Spanish case is reportedly based on the testimony other ETA members jailed in

The Paris court rejected the arguments of Mr. Linaza's lawyers that the crimes he was accused of were political, ruling instead that they were "ordinary common crimes." Since 1977, French courts bave on 17 occasions refused. Spanish demands for the extradi-tion of ETA suspects, granting them asylum. A dozen other cases are pending.

In some instances, court judg-ments were reached on technical grounds. But the thrust of the decisions was to endorse the defendants' political arguments that they were freedom fighters locked in a battle against an oppressive regime that had changed little since the death of Franco in 1975.

This thesis — and the notion that Spaniards could be granted asylum from a government that has held two free general elections since 1977 — irritated both government and opposition parties in Spain and contributed to the poisoning of Spanish-French relations under President Valery Giscard d'Esta-

The extradition issue has assumed greater importance since the unsuccessful military coup Fch. 23, which was provoked in part by ETA's campaign of assassinations.

Since his triumph over Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, Mr. Mitterrand has

said that he wants to improve rela-tions with Spain, and help preserve its fragile democratic institutions.

The Paris decision comes, however, at an awkward time for Mr. Mitterrand, as he is approaching two rounds of legislative elections that end June 21. There has been speculation in Paris that a final de-cision may be postponed until after the ballot, to avoid alienating

French Basques.
Under Mr. Giscard d'Estaing.
France attempted to avoid upsetting ETA so that the organization's terrorist activities would not spill into southwestern France. But relations with Madrid steadily wors-ened as a result, compounded by friction over Spain's application to join the European Economie Com-

After the Paris court decision, security was stepped up around French diplomatie and commercial establishments in Spain out of fear of possible reprisals.

(Continued from Page I)

nomic interests, Mr. Mitterrand said, it becomes "a very serious

matter for the state, the nation and

democracy."
He added: "I am not planning

Russia Reported

To Begin Trial

Of Psychiatrist

Washington Post Service
MOSCOW — Anatoli Koryagin,
a Soviet psychiatrist who has diag-

nosed as sane several persons who

were confined to mental hospitals

for political activities, has gone on

trial in Kharkov on charges of

anti-Soviet agitation and propa-

Dr. Koryagin, 42, a former staff psychiatrist at the Kharkov psy-

choneurological dispensary, was said by dissident sources to have

refused a state-appointed defense

lawyer and to have said he would not testify unless allowed to make

a detailed statement about the

Mr. Nikitin was arrested and

Dnieprpetrovsk Special Psychia-tric Hospital for the Criminally In-

sane. Mr. Nikitin, after confronta-

tions with the authorities over mine safety and workers' rights,

had been held in mental hospitals

repeatedly in the 1970s.

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charges against him.



Licio Gelli, grand master of the P-2 Masonic lodge, shown before the political scandal broke last month. He is believed to have fled abroad.

# Files Indicate Masons Aided Sindona 'Kidnap'

New York Times Service ROME - Magistrates in Milan, Florence and Rome as well as members of Italian parliamentary commissions are continuing to interrogate witnesses and sift through trunks full of documents in an attempt to get to the bottom of the affairs of Licio Gelli, the grand master of an illegal secret Masonie

A parliamentary commission investigating the affairs of Michele Sindona, the Italian financier jailed in New York for his role in the 1974 bankruptcy of the Franklin National Bank, released nearly 1,000 pages of documents that it said showed, among other things, that Mr. Gelli and other members of the lodge were implicated in the fake kidnapping by which Mr. Sindona had tried to avoid trial in New York.

[Mr. Sindona, 60, was sentenced Thursday to 2½ years in prison and fined \$25,000 on charges of conspiracy, jumping bail and perjury stemming from the fake kidnapping plot, Reuters reported from New York. The sentence is to be served concurrently with the 25 years he is serving on a fraud conviction of misapplying \$45 million deposited with the Franklin National Bank.]

The Italian documents also showed that members of the lodge had furnished Mr. Sindona with affida-vits testifying to his good character at a time when Italy was seeking his extradition on charges of fraud,

The documents, according to ANSA, the Italian news service, included an exchange of letters between Mr. Gelli and Philip A. Guarino, a member of the Republican National Committee in Washington.

The editor of the Milan newspaper Cornere del Sera, Franco di Bella, announced he was taking a indefinite leave for reasons of health. Both men we on the alleged list of members of the lodge.

Photostats published by Italian newspapers showed letter from Mr. Guarino dated Feb. 11, 1980. informing Mr. Gelli that things were going badly for "Michele" because Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, the Vatican secretary of state, had forbidden two cardinals of the Curia — Sergio Guerri and Giuseppe Caprio — from giving testimony in favor of Mr. Sindens

Another Politician Quits

In an answering letter, Mr. Gelli wrote that he was following the fate of Mr. Sindona closely, and he added that if Mr. Guarino thought it would be helpful to have some appraisals of the Republican candidate published in Italy, he should send Mr. Gelli the material and he would see to it that it appeared rial and he would see to it that it appeared.

One of the witnesses testifying before the magistrates in Milan was Flaminio Piccoli, the secretary of the Christian Democratic Party. Mr. Piccoli said a few days ago that he had "received threats" after declaring in a public statement that the Freemasons had plotted against his party.

The president of the province of Pisa, Roberto Misuri, was the latest poblician to resign over the case of Propaganda Due, the Masonic lodge known as P-2.

The case of the lodge turned into a major scand when it became apparent that some of its member including Mr. Gelli, had close ties with Mr. Sindor—himself a member of the lodge—and had be involved in several financial scandals in the parameters, presumably including military officers, had created a "trate within the state" for the name of the parameter of the parameters. ated a "state within the state" for the purpose changing Italy's parliamentary system into an authoritarian presidential regime.

It is still far from clear how many of the near 1 000 members of the lodge were aware of the poli cal and financial dealings of the close associates
Mr. Gelli, and how many had joined the organizate
simply in the hope of promotion, wealth and great

Many of those mentioned on the list have deni Many of those mentioned on the list have deni either having been members or having been aware any illegal activities on the part of Mr. Gelli.

In Rome, meanwhile, leaders of the political part continued their search for a new Cabinet. Betti Craxi, the Socialist leader, in an address to his part executive, made it clear Wednesday that he would have a made to the continues to his part executive. insist on long and basic negotiations before decidi whether he would permit Arnaldo Forlani or a other Christian Democrat to form a new government

Cameraman Is Questioned, Freed in Atlanta

United Press International
ATLANTA — A free-lance television cameraman was questioned

nearly 12 hours but then freed Thursday, and Public Safety Director I

P. Brown said to arrest would be made. He said the questioning "did ;

Wayne Williams, 22, was first questioned in May after police a bridge across the Chattahoochee River reported that a heavy object i been thrown into the water. The body of Nathaniel Cater, 27, was pul

from the water near the bridge three days later. Mr. Williams told pol

he had been crossing the river to use a telephone.

Mr. Williams traveled throughout the city taking television film news events that he would then attempt to sell to local stations.

The Associated Press

PETROS, Tenn. — James Earl Ray, who pleaded guilty to killing enrights leader Martin Luther King Jr., was stabbed several times in chest, arm and neck early Thursday in the law library at Brushy Mor

Mr. Ray, 53, serving 99 years for Mr. King's murder in April, 1968.

Memphis, was taken to a hospital under beavy guard and was in surge an official spokesman said. Four inmates, three black and one was:

were held, the spokesman said. Guards confiscated a weapon fashion

statement by the prosecution outlining evidence against him. He is recanted on his guilty plea and has tried periodically to win a new t

There was no testimony at Mr. Ray's trial in March, 1969, only

James Earl Ray Is Stabbed in U.S. Prison

give us the information we need" in a 22-month series of slayings.

# 3 Groups Announce Plans for New Airliner WORLD NEWS BRIEFS WILLIAM WILLIAM WORLD NEWS BRIEFS WILLIAM WORLD NEWS BRIEFS WILLIAM WILLI

International Herald Tribune
LE BOURGET, France — Previewing a major theme of the Paris air show that opens officially Friday at Le Bourget Airport, several leading U.S. and West European airplane manufacturers announced separate plans Thursday for entering the market for a new genera-tion of passenger airliners, estimated to be worth at least \$60 billion.

Each of the competing groups told of plans to develop competing versions of the new plane, which initially would carry around 150 passengers over distances of around 2,500 miles (4,000 kilome-ters) and could be available for sale to airlines by 1986.

"This is the next big market, and so the emerging battle will be one of the biggest in recent civil-avia-

The other groups include Boeing of the United States and the team

groups announced plans to devel- sociation sponsoring the show.

possible for the Arabs unless they

recognized Israel's right to exist, and second, that Israel should rec-

ognize that the Palestinians should

"I know what their objection is," Mr. Mitterrand explained, al-luding to the Israelis. "They say

they do not want an additional state in the Middle East. They

would be prepared to envisage a Jordan-Palestinian solution like before the Six-Day War when the

West Bank was called Transjor-

'Should Have a Homeland'

should do, because I am in favor of bilateral negotiations between op-ponents. I am simply saying that it

is normal that the Palestinians

should have a homeland where

they will build, as they please, the structures of a state," Mr. Mitter-

rand said.

"I am not telling them what they

have a homeland.

op the plane, but they are using the air show to disclose models and technical details and to begin talks with officials of the world's major airlines attending the show.

The three groups also plan to sound out other potential partners that might join their ventures, including U.S., European and Japanese aerospace companies, indus-try executives said Thursday.

"We all expect to be doing a lot of talking during the next week," said an executive of Fokker, noting that the Dutch government had recently agreed to provide its project credits and guarantees for about

European and U.S. industry sources agreed that the show would only provide a backdrop for the discussions and would certainly not dominate the biennial event. which runs through June 14.

U.S. sources estimated that the show would attract nearly a mil-"This show will involve politick-

ing and business negotiations, but also the flying of planes of all kinds," said an official of the Groupement des Industries Fran-Netherlands, caises Aeronautiques et Spatiales

During the past few weeks the (GIFAS), the French industry as-

The official said that a record 844 exhibitors from 25 nations were participating and that more than 100,000 acrospace industry representatives would attend, plus nigh-level government and military leaders from more than 100 coun-

President François Mitterrand of France was scheduled to visit the show, arriving by helicopter Friday morning, but be was not expected to make a speech. Mr. Mitterrand will meet officials from GIFAS and view demonstration flights of French-built aircraft, including military and civilian planes made by Dassault and Aerospatiale, France's two leading manofacturers.

During his visit the French leader is expected to greet his brother, Jacques Mitterrand, president of Aerospatiale, French industry offi-

During a news conference Thursday, Jacques Mitterrand re-mained noncommittal about the future of his husiness, particularly exports of military planes, missiles and related electronic equipment.

Military sales account for roughly 50 percent of Aerospatiale's sales, which during 1980 increased

16 percent to a record I3.1 billion French policy regarding exports of military equipment of all kinds is currently being reviewed by the government, particularly sales to South Africa and to Chile and

other Latin Americ on nations.

Stressing that France was "condemned to export" primarily for industrial reasons, Jacques Mitterrand said that the review when completed could result in some adjustment of military exports, but

he declined to elaborate. The U.S. stand, grouping 120 companies and representing the largest number ever to have participated in the show, includes a ma-jor exhibit by the National Aero-nautics and Space Administration. "We are hopeful of expanding U.S. aerospace products and services in a wide area," said Richard Cohen, the director.

Among the new planes unveiled at the show was the new F-5G tactical air-defense fighter made by Northrup of the United States and designed mainly for export markets. Noting that the plane was still in the form of a full-scale mock-up, a French industry offi-cial said that "it may not fly yet, but it shows how the export competition is getting hot."

### British Air Controllers Threaten More Strike United Press Interna LONDON - Travelers at British airports face canceled and disrup

from a 12-inch metal brace taken from a window frame.

tain Penitentiary, officials said.

or hearing in the case.

flights all summer if air traffic controllers "step up the action" for big pay, the controllers union warned. Controllers planned strikes Thursday at London's two airpo Heathrow and Gatwick, and there will be "no shortage of disruption"

starting Monday unless pay demands are met by the government spokesman for the Council of Civil Service Unions said.

The controllers have hit airports with a series of rolling strikes for weeks to push a claim for a 15-percent psy increase. The government offered civil servants 7 percent. Government and union negotiators in

# E. Germany Convicts West German as U.S. S. .

BERLIN — A military court in East Berlin on Thursday sentence.

West German to life imprisonment for spying for the U.S. Central In ligence Agency and other intelligence agencies, the East German in agency.

It reported that Dieter Vogel had been a "longtime agent of the I Secret Service," during which time he had carried out "numerous missions and suhversive activities against Socialist states, in particular the German Democratic Republic."

The report said Mr. Vogel, a former member of the West German Force, was particularly interested in "the security interests of the G and other Socialist states.

### University Head Quits in Yugoslav Riot Are The Associated Press

BELGRADE - The president of the University of Pristina and two his deputies were reported by the Tanjug news agency Thursday to he ans in the Yugoslav province of Kosovo.

Officials accused university professors of supporting riots that towed student demonstrations in March demanding that Kosovo be rear the status of a republic — it is part of Serbia — or even be allower to the status of a republic — it is part of Serbia — or even be allower.

unite with neighboring Alhania. At least nine persons were killed in more than 260 were injured.

On Wednesday, officials said 105 teachers and professors had beexpelled from the Communist Party in Kosovo for supporting the nimber of the said 109 teachers and professors had lost their jobs and 280 his school students had been expelled. The university in Pristina was cloudest month, 10 days before the end of its school year, because of renewall

### S. African Police Said to Beat Students Aga United Press International

JOHANNESBURG - South African police used whips and tear Thursday to disperse 200 students milling outside a mixed-race be school in a Johannesburg suburb, and charges arose that police ac brutally in suppressing demonstrations this week

A teacher said students were staging a peaceful boycott of classer.

Riverlea high school Thursday to protest the detention of a stud. leader when 30 riot policemen burst into the grounds. "They beat leader when 30 riot policemen burst into the grounds. "They beat children when they were outside the classrooms, so they ran inside," teacher said. "When they were inside, they beat them to go out again." A tear-gas canister hit a 15-year-old youth in the neck and a young was bruised by whip lashes to the head, but no serious injuries wereported. Meantime, opposition politicians and parents called for inquiry into allegations that police used brutality Wednesday dur protest demonstrations involving about 800 students in mixed-race surbs.

# Reagan Reportedly Clears be trusted. I look like criminal No. I from what you are saying. You New Latin America Polic

war back to Havana."

Mr. Enders said that as part of the military buildup in Nicaragua,

 Help threatened countries defend themselves. "Once insurgents take arms with outside support, there is no alternative to an armed

Assist these countries to pre-serve their people's right to self-de-termination. Political and social progress, Mr. Enders said, "must go hand-in-hand with military as-

 Help the countries of the Caribbean Basin to achieve economic success. "However well they do against the armed threat," he said,

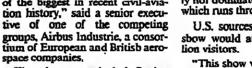
genuine stability can only be based on economic prosperity. · Focus on the source of the

a status quo power must now ognize that they were wrong."
Enders said. "In 1977, when U.S. raised the question of norm ization, Cuba intervened Ethiopia and then launched on its of ensive in the hemisphere."

### Work-Release Is Se For Abbie Hoffman United Press Interne

United Press International
ALBANY, N.Y. — Abbie Haman, the former anti-war active serving up to three years in prison selling cocaine, has been trafferred from a maximum-secul prison in Fishkill, N.Y., to a knowledge of the property of the property of the present of the prese enter a work-release program, thorities said.

Mr. Hoffman, a founder of Yippies (Youth International Ity) and a prominent anti-war ure in the 1960s, spent little me than a month at Fishkill. Author ties said Wednesday that he won's leave the Manhattan facility es day to work, but that his job i not been decided.



of McDonnell Douglas of the United States and Fokker of the

Mitterrand Views World Problems Philosophically

they know that I would not pursue policies which would harm them." Asked whether there was a disagreement between him and Mr. Reagan over easing political pres-sure on the South African govern-ment, Mr. Mitterrand said that in his view the rejection of apartheid in South Africa was important on not only moral but also political grounds. He is against all forms of racism, he said, adding that it would be "unwise" to encourage apartheid, for that would be liable

to cause serious problems for the whole of Africa. at there was cur osity about the personality and character of the new president, Mr. Mitterrand responded to questions about his background and philosophy. He said there was perhaps a contradiction in his character: that of a public person who needed and insisted on his privacy and intend-

ed to go on doing so. "I remain the friend of the Israc-li leaders because I have always been very frank with them, and "I am not going to let my offi-cial duties invade my whole life,"

needs to have its roots in fertile topsoil. If only the head is there, without the life-giving soil, then there will be nothing but a mind repeating the same things over and over again in a vacuum."

Mr. Mitterrand seemed more in-

terested in philosophic questions than in the questions of contempo-rary politics. When he was asked whether he thought France or any other country today could defend itself without defending the civilization from which it came, he replied: "The answer is no. I am extremely faithful to my origins. One of my ambitions is to do all I can, within my means, to awaken what in my view is best in Western civi-lization. I am very much a man of the Western civilization, acutely so

hy my nature and my culture." He concluded by saying he was drawn to those who believed in something, but not when they tried to lorce their beliefs oo other people, "because that is the end of my kind of civilization."

# French Left Remains Split on Policies

ences" that remained and said that there would be further discussion after the elections. When asked what the differences were, neither the Socialist spokesman, Jean Poperen, nor the Communist, Charles Fiterman, would give details, "You know as well as I do." Mr. Fiter-man snapped at a television inter-

He has been charged with a political offense that carries a possi-ble maximum sentence of seven If that makes Communist participation in the post-election govern-ment less likely, it does not exyears in prison and five years in exile. Dr. Koryagin was arrested in Fehruary after telling some West-ern correspondents he believed clude it altogether. For the past few weeks the Socialists have been considering the advantages and Alexei Nikitin, a mining engineer, was "completely sane."

### **Dutch Priest Agrees** confined to the Interior Ministry's To Leave Parliament

THE HAGUE - A Roman Catholic priest has agreed to comply with his bishop's order to re-sign from the Dutch parliament se he supported an abortion bill that was adopted by a one-vote

The Rev. Jos Schreurs, who was re-elected on Monday, said Tues-day he would step down because Bishop Johannes Gijsen of the Roermond diocese had revoked the permission he had granted last fall for the priest to fill a legislative vacancy. The bishop said Father Schreurs had shown he was incapable of "sounding the voice of the church as it should be beard."

disadvantages of naming two or three Communists to less critical Cabinet posts.

The main argument against the move is the strong symbolic importance attached to their presence by France's allies, particularly the United States and West Germany. It would in the U.S. and West German view, be a dangerous pre-cedent, particularly in Italy, where the Communist Party is strong and has been on the verge of entering the government for years.

It would also cause uneasiness in French financial circles and in the political center, although less than it would have a month or two ago. Polls show that most French voters are confident that the Socialists are strong enough to prevent the Communists from exercising any real control.

There are several arguments in favor. One is historical: Mr. Mitterrand and the Socialists began their rise to power years ago by preaching the unity of the left. The Communists, after accepting the notion, turned against it; the accu-sation that in doing so they be-trayed the cause of the left undoubtedly convinced many normally Communist voters to switch to the Socialists.

The second argument is practi-cal. In a time of economie crisis, the Socialist Cabinet ministers will eventually have to take measures that will lay them open to criticism for abandoning or watering down their promises. It is argued that the Communists would find it harder to exploit that situation if they were inside the government, even in a token way.

Cheysson in Washington WASHINGTON (AP) Claude Cheysson, France's minis-ter of external relations, has arrived in the United States for a series of meetings beginning Thursday with Secretary of State Alex-ander M. Haig Jr. He also is to

meet with President Reagan as

well as other Cahinet members.

# **Soviet Abortions** Surpass Births

MOSCOW — There are now more abortions than births in the Soviet Union, a state planning official said Thursday.

Alexander Smirnov, deputy chief of the department for social problems and population of the State Planning Committee, said Soviet officials did not intend to place any restrictions on abortion.

He said there were 5 million births a year in the country. No figure was cited for abortions. Mr. Smirnov also said there had been an apparent rise in infant mortali-

# ty of at least 13 percent over the last two decades, but he said this reflected more efficient methods of



# Mackinlay's ive a terations of Mackinlays

# Benn Says he said. "Man is like a tree, which He Won't

Oppose Foot LONDON - Michael Foot, the Labor Party leader, publicly challenged Tony Benn to fight him for the party leadership, but Mr. Benn

Mr. Foot made the challenge at a meeting of the Labor Party's shadow Cabinet on Wednesday evening, telling Mr. Benn in a 24-page statement published later to "fight me for the leadership."

"It's your only honest course." "We must see who the he said. movement does trust." He accused Mr. Benn of "putting me in a hopeless and humiliat-

ing position which I am not prepared to take." Mr. Benn, the party's most prominent left-winger, listened to the challenge in silence. One member of the shadow Cabinet said later, "Tony didn't know where to

lonk. But neither did we, we were so surprised." Five hours later Mr. Benn issued a statement saying there was no question of his running against Mr. Foot for the party leadership. Mr. Benn said he planned only to run against Denis Healey, consid-

ered a party moderate, for the dep-

uty leadership in September. The showdown with Mr. Benn climaxed weeks of political infighting in the opposition Labor Party. Mr. Benn, who advocates such policies as expelling American nu-clear missiles from Britain, withdrawal from the Common Market and abolition of the House of Lords, was elected by Labor Party members of Parliament to the

shadow Cabinet last fall. But Mr.
Font refused to give him any specific assignment in it.
Since then, Mr. Benn has embarrassed and irked Mr. Foot and other Labor Party leaders by making statements unauthorized by the shadow Cabinet.

In his statement, Mr. Foot said. In his statement, Mr. Font said:

"You have been making charges that the shadow Cabinet is not to be trusted. I look like criminal No. are spreading suspicion.

# U.S. Senate Vote Hits Housing Aid

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The U.S.
Senate voted to curtail housing aid
to Washington, New York and
about 200 other cities that practice
rent control as it approved legislation that goes even further than
President Reagan proposed in
curbing government housing programs for the poor.

grams for the poor.

By a 65-24 vote, the Senate sent by a 03-24 vote, the Senate sent to the House on Wednesday a two-year, \$42-billion extension of basic housing laws that would restrain the growth of the subsidized-housing program while loosening federal controls over how community-

development money is spent.

It also calls for tenants of subsidized housing to pay up to 30 per-cent of their incomes for rent instead of the current 25 percent. The government's housing programs for the poor are now the third largest of all welfare programs, behind Medicaid and food

# (Continued from Page 1) problem, Cuba. "Those who : that Cuba with time would beck on its neighbors." Thomas Enders, an assistant secretary of state-designate, told the Council of Americas luncheon. "The U.S. will join with them to bring the costs of that was hard to Hayana."

armored personnel carriers, tanks and jets were reported to be on their way to that country. He outlined a four-point U.S. re-sponse to Cuba's activities:

response," he said.

• Assist these countries to pre-



# Ill-Fitting Jigsaw of Southern Africa Troubles U.S. Policy-Makers

New York Times Service

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WASHINGTON - As the State Department tries to put together the jigsaw puzzle that would become a policy on southern Africa, the key officasts see only pieces that do not fix: South African politics and strength, the struggle for independence in South-West Africa, civil conflict in Angola, and U.S. domestic politics.

The officials in charge of finding a new policy for the Reagan administration say the Carter administration's approach was not working so they had to try a new one. The Carter policy was to threaten South Africa with sanctions so it would agree to relinquish its administration of South-West Africa, also called Namibia, and then to my to persuade Angola to send home the 20,000 Cuban troops sta-

The Reagan approach, outlined in a inemoran-dium that was made public this week, essentially would reverse the steps in order to keep movement toward settlement on both issues in parallel. But officials know they are playing a long shot, because of deep-seated problems in both the United States

In response to a newspaper article about the poli-cy, the State Department said that the idea of link-age, approved in early February, was "ontmoded." A spokesman added: "Senior officials have said

that they thought that the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola would certainly facilitate finding some sort of solution or progress toward a solution on Namibian independence, but there have been no preconditions established or stated, nor do we believe that there should be any."

Part of the new policy is to avoid explicitly linking the two issues publicly. But State Department

# **NEWS ANALYSIS**

officials interviewed in the past week say that linkage is still the basic approach.

State Department officials say that even if South African troops leave Namibia, Cuban troops will remain in neighboring Angola as long as the Western-backed insurgents there stay strong and are de-nied a share of power by the Soviet-backed Ango-

The officials say they see no hope of bringing about the independence of Namibia without full cooperation from South Africa — and have little hope they can get it, even with the new approach.

Above all, what emerges from the memorandum and recent interviews is the sense that the administration has little or no choice in policy, given the political realities of southern Africa and the United

The principal author of the policy, Chester A. Crocker, the assistant secretary of state-designate for African affairs, has not yet been confirmed by the Senate, partly because of the opposition of Sen. Jesse Helms, a North Carolina Republican and

hard-line conservative. The starting point for the Reagan team's thinking, according to administration officials, was that South Africa had to be coaxed into cooperation. UN-imposed sanctions would not come close to

pushing South Africa to compliance, they believe. In practice, this has meant both strengthening direct ties with South Africa, through symbols like official visits, and proposing terms for a Namibian settlement closer to Pretoria's wishes and those of its white allies in Namibia — ensuring constitution-al guarantees for minorities before submitting to an

But none of the officials interviewed was willing to say that even these sweeteners would bring the South Africans around.

Of critical importance, officials maintain, is South Africa's need for time to huild confidence in Washington. Twelve to 18 months are mentioned in the memorandum. But with time, it will all look like stalling, and the one thing that can still unite black Africans against the United States is South Africa.

Time also works against establishing good relations with the guerrilla South-West Africa People's Organization. The memorandum states: "There is little evidence of strong and disciplined ideological orientation among key SWAPO leaders. But Moscow-oriented hard-liners could gain influence if the war continues." It goes on: "There is less evidence of strident Marxist rhetoric or strong Leninist convictions among SWAPO leaders" than existed among the former guerrilla leaders who oow rule

This view of the Namihian insurgents would not go over well with the pro-South African contingent in the U.S. Congress.

The final problem for the administration is what to do for and about Jonas Savimbi, the leader of the Western-backed insurgent group in Angola the Union for the Total Independence of Angola.

Administration officials state that the Reagan team has a commitment to Mr. Savimbi because he does lead the largest single tribal group in Angola, because of prior U.S. support for his activities, and because of strong pro-Savimbi sentiments within the Republican Party. At the same time, the memorandum states and officials have indicated that the removal from Namibia of the South African forces, which have been supporting Mr. Savimbi, would make him vulnerable to the Angolan government and its Cuban allies.

The only solution to this problem, as the officials see it, is to ensure that the present Angolan regime agrees to remove the Cubans and to share power with Mr. Savimbi. It is hard to find anyone familiar with Angola who finds this very plausible.

ation in return for the lieutenant's

full account. The Air Force in ear-

ly May was interested in finding

out what information might have been given the Russians so that

changes could be made to restore

the operational security of the mis-

On the target list for defeat were Sen. Daniel P. Moynihan of New

York, Sen. George J. Mitchell of Maine, Sen. Harrison A. Williams

Jr. of New Jersey, Rep. James R.

ones of Oklahoma, Rep. Morris

K. Udall of Arizona and Rep. Ste-

phen L. Neal of North Carolina.

all Democrats. Also listed were

three Republicans - Sen. John H.

Chafee of Rhode Island, Rep. Paul

congressmen to give credibility to

# Reagan Announces **Tax-Cut Coalition**

WASHINGTON - President Reagan announced Thursday that a bipartisan coalition of Repoblicans and maverick Democrats had agreed on legislation to cut taxes by 25 percent over three years for

every taxpayer.

The president appeared in the White House Rose Garden to make the appropriement and climax a day of personal lohbying with friendly legislators and those still undecided because of doubts about such a sweeping reduction in

"Today, I'm pleased to announce that we're prepared to ... reduce the burden of federal taxes," he said, standing before leaders of the coalition, many of them key figures in his recent budget "And just as we did on the

budget, we're moving ahead with a bipartisan coalition in the Congress," Mr. Reagan said. "We believe that on economic recovery there can be no Republicans and no Democrats — only Americans."

Asked if he had the votes in Congress to enact his plan, Mr. Reagan said, "If we haven't got

them, we'll get them." Earlier, Democrats on the House Ways and Means Committee offered to give Mr. Reagan half the 30-percent tax cut he proposed last Fehruary, but the White House turned them down and vowed to fight for the full Reagan

In a closed-door caucus, the Democrats agreed Wednesday on the outline of a two-year tax-reduction plan that would provide for a 5-percent cut in rates Oct. 1,

to be followed by an additional 10 percent in July, 1982. Some military officers said the investigators had given Lt. Cooke The two-year plan, which also includes some provisions that the lie-detector test to ascertain whether he had told them everything. Although there were some would give extra tax relief to the irregularities in the test, they said, the investigators concluded that poor, corresponds to the first two years of the three-year, 25-percent tax-cut plan that Mr. Reagan of-Lt. Cooke had been fully forth-

fered as a compromise last week. But the investigators, the offi-cers said, were overruled by senior officers, and later Defense Secre-It also contains 14 additional tax-cut provisions that Democrats had proposed before, including an increase in the tax threshold below which income is tax-exempt, and

tary Caspar W. Weinberger insisted that the Justice Department new tax incentives for saving. look into possible violation of the The committee chairman, Rep. Dan Rostenkowski of Illinois, hop-

ing to coax the administration into endorsing the Democrats' plan, took pains Wednesday to stress the similarities between the two proposals. But Treasury Secretary Donald

T. Regan later told reporters that the president "will oot go for" the Democrats' proposal and instead will push for passage of his full three-year plan.

## Flurry of Meetings

And Larry Speakes, the deputy White House press secretary, quoted the president as saying the Democrats' plan was 'just not good enough." Rep. Rostenkowski said the

Democrats' proposal would cost \$41 billion in fiscal 1982, com-pared with \$54 billion for Mr. Reagan's compromise plan, and would result in a \$27-billion hudget deficit, \$10 billion less than under the White House bill.

capped a flurry of meetings be-

Mr. Reagan's most recent proposal called for a 25-percent reduction in tax rates over 33 months, with a 5-percent ent Oct. 1 followed by 10-percent reductions on July 1 of each of the oext two

The president originally had insisted on a three-year, 30-percent tax cut - three consecutive 10-percent reductions — but agreed to trim the first year's cut to 5 percent to hold down the budget defi-

> Along with the across-the-board cuts in tax rates, the Democrats'

package includes: • Increasing the tax threshold, formerly the minimum standard deduction for all taxpayers, by \$200 for single persons and \$400 for couples, to new levels of \$2,300 and \$3,400, respectively.

 Increasing the earned-income tax credit, which goes to low-income workers with children, to 11 percent of the first \$8,000 earned, from 10 percent now, with the benefit phasing out gradually between \$8,000 and \$12,000. · Reducing the so-called mar-

spouses who work pay more in taxes filing jointly than they would if they were able to file as single per-Reducing the maximum tax

riage penalty, under which two

rate on investment income to 50 percent from the present 70 per-

### Reagan Plans Campaign WASHINGTON (UPD - Pres-

ident Reagan plans a nationally televised speech and an all-out personal campaign to sell his tax-cut plan, Rep. Jack Kemp, Republican of New York, said Thursday.



# **AUTHORS WANTED**

# Freed in Meese Calls Reagan Policy Effective on Human Rights

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Edwin Messe 3d, the White House counselor, defending the nomination of Ernest W. Lefever as President rights, says the Reagan administra-tion's "quiet diplomacy" probably has accomplished more for human Reagan's chief adviser on human in U.S. Prights in four months than the Carter administration did during

its entire four years. With the nature over any headed versial nominee apparently for the Senate floor, Sen. Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, the Senate Republican leader, said Wednesday that Mr. Lefever could win a close vote for confirmation as assistant secretary of state for

human rights:
human rights:
"I think we can win," Sen. Baker
"I think we can win," Sen. Baker said. "It will be difficult, but it's

Mr. Meese said that the Reagan administration "is as devoted to Men Mon human rights as any administration that has ever been here.".

He added, "We have indications that in the first four months of this administration, in all probability, the quiet-diplomacy technique has produced more advances in human rights around the world than the other approach did in four years." Mr. Meese cited developments in South Korea, El Salvador and

> discussed publicly... Action on Others

Argentina as examples and said there were others that could not be

VIENNA.

Sen. Baker predicted action late this week or "certainly next week" - on the nominations of two other - candidates for high-level State De-partment jobs that have been blocked by Sen. Jesse Helms, a

bying by Third World nations for

a greater voice in mclear ques-tions, delegates from more than 30

-countries are meeting to choose a

new head of the International

Atomic Energy Agency.

The Vicana-based agency oversees the peaceful side of nuclear
power. It also sends inspectors
around the world to check on

stocks of uranium and plutonium.

The 34-member board is to con-

vene formally next Tuesday to doct a successor to Sigvard Ek-und, the 71-year-old Swede who

ias headed the agency for two dec-

Agency sources said most deleations had already arrived in Vi-

nal talks before the board meeting

Agreement Doubted

The most controversial candi-

late for the post is Domingo Sia-on, a Philippine delegate who is hought to have the backing of the

as been trying for years to gain aore influence in the agency.

According to sources close to he agency, the board members hay fail to agree on a new directing factor of the second second for the second factor of the sec

nother year while a suitable can-idate is found, the sources said.

clear that he does not want to be pusidered for a sixth four-year

rm, it was thought he would stay

1 for a brief period if prevailed

id Soviet-bloc countries are in.

. oad agreement on nuclear ener-

k-Reless Abbie He

Developed nations - Western

( Although Mr. Ekhund has made

afficially begins.

- Amid intense lob-

North Carolina Republican. They are Chester A. Crocker to be assistant secretary for African affairs and Myer Rashish to be undersec-

retary for economic affairs. Sen. Helms, a strong supporter of Mr. Lefever, told reporters after a meeting with Mr. Reagan at the White House that Mr. Crocker and Mr. Rashish would be approved, but he did not indicate who whether he would get the deal he had been trying to strike in return for letting Mr. Crocker be con-

Sen. Helms has asked the State Department to name Clifford A. Kiracofe, 32, to be Mr. Crocker's chief assistant for U.S. policy toward southern Africa in exchange for Sen. Helms' lifting his objection to Mr. Crocker. State Department sources said that no deals had been made with Sen. Helms and that Mr. Kiracofe was

unlikely to get the job. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee is expected to vote on Mr. Lefever on Friday and send the nomination to the Senate floor with a recommendation of disap-

### 'Difficult Position'

All eight Democratic members of the committee plus two Republicans, Sens. Rudy Boschwitz of Minnesota and Larry Pressler of South Dakota, were planning Wednesday to vote against Mr. Lefever. The committee chairman, Sen. Charles H. Percy, an Illinois Republican, was said to be leaning toward opposing the nominee.

Sen. Pressler said he would cast his negative vote reluctantly. "This

from the present one of ensuring

that nuclear materials are not

Lacks Majority

Third World members have re-peatedly complained that too much of the agency's budget is

They have called for more funds to

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka

the country Thursday.

Froup of 77, an organization of tant secessionist group that they leveloping countries. The group said was trying to disrupt elections as been trying for years to gain being held for local councils

state of emergency imposed in Sri Lanka's troubled northern district

of Jaffna was extended throughout

Jaffna on Tuesday after a series of killings and acts of arson there. Po-

throughout the country Thursday.

regulations would go into effect af-ter voting ended Thursday eve-

The government also announced

that Appapillai Amirthalingham, general secretary of the Tamil United Liberation Front, which is contesting the elections, had been arrested in Jaffna early Thursday.

The opposition leader was later re-

Junius Richard Jayewardene, who wanted him to be able to partici-

pate in the elections, a government

on the orders of President

blamed the violence on a mili-

government announcement the nationwide emergency

on safeguard programs.

channeled into helping poor

being diverted to military use.

Third World Seeks Greater Voice in Atomic Agency



Expest Lefever

ing it clear that he would have preferred to see the nomination with-

The Republican Party traditionally has been on the wrong side of civil rights/civil libertarian issues," Sen. Pressler said. "A vote by a Republican Senate for Lefever would kind of put us on the side of not being sensitive to civil

Mr. Lefever, whose opponents criticize him for saying he would be more tolerant of human-rights abuses in nations friendly to the United States than in hostile countries and for his poblic-policy center's connection with the Nestle Corp., was embroiled in a new controversy this week when one of his brothers said that Mr. Lefever believes that blacks are intellectu-

ally inferior to whites. Larry Speakes, the deputy White House press secretary, said Mr. Lefever had denied the charge to State Department officials.

The nominee's brother, John, backed by a second brother, Donald, told The Associated Press that the nominee had made the statevote puts Republicans in a very ment about seven years ago in difficult position," he added, mak- family conversations.

If Mr. Siazon is elected,

might also agree to Third World

demands for more representation by expanding the number of board seats, diplomatic sources said. Full

membership of the United Nations

Mr. Siazon did not appear to have

the two-thirds majority needed for

the Soviet Union and East Europe-

rate state for Sri Lanka's 1.4 mil-

lion Tamils, an ethnic minority.

Police say attacks in Jaffna have

STOCKHOLM - The world is

edging closer to nuclear war, the Stockholm International Peace Re-

search Institute said in a report

OSLO - The first crash of a

Norwegian F-16 jet fighter was probably caused by a collision with a large bird, a Defense Minis-

try spokesman said. He said inves-tigators had found traces of feath-

ers on the cockpit hood, which ap-parently was broken before the plane crashed Tuesday. The pilot

cted and survived.

Norwegian F-16 Crash

participation in the elections.

affiliate is 110 countries.

election

countries develop nuclear power.

The agency now spends about six an board members would vote for

Emergency Declared in Sri Lanka

After Unrest in Northern District

f Jaffina was extended throughout been organized by the so-called recountry Thursday.

Tamil "Tiger" liberation movement, which opposes the front's

It was

## Cooke Served on Missile Crew 5 Months After First Embassy Visit, Officers Say he handed to Soviet officials infor-By Richard Halloran immunity agreed upon with the Air Force Office of Special Investi-

New York Times Service WASHINGTON — The Air Force permitted 2nd Lt. Christopher M. Cooke to continue serving on a Titan nuclear-missile crew for five months after learning that he had visited the Soviet Embassy, according to military officers.

The reason remains unclear. A spokesman for the Strategic Air Command, to which Lt. Cooke was assigned, said it would be

inappropriate to comment.
Military officers familiar with the case said, however, that the FBI, which keeps the Soviet Embassy under close surveillance, had informed the Air Force in December that Lt. Cooke had gone into the embassy. Not until early last month did

the Air Force take Lt. Cooke into custody after learning of two more visits to the embassy fairly close together. In the meantime, Lt. Cooke remained on duty as deputy commander of the silo, holding one of the two keys that fire the

Other developments in what appears to be an increasingly tangled case include the following:

· Air Force investigators gave Lt. Cooke a lie-detector test after interrogating him and then conchided that he had given them a complete account of his visits to the embassy, thus carrying out his part of a bargain for immunity. But senior Air Force officers overruled the investigators and ordered Lt. Cooke charged with violating a regulation requiring that contacts with Communist officials be re-

· Air Force officers said that Cooke might be court-martialed partly in secret. Reportedly

The strongest Western candi-

date is reported to be Hans-Hilger Haunschild, West Germany's

board member. He is a former di-

rector of research and program-

ming at the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom) and currently state secretary in Boun's

Research and Technology Minis-

pan, Australia, Switzerland and Mexico.

Arab Conference

experts will discuss planning for

the use of nuclear energy at their

first conference on the subject, to be held June 15-19 in Damascus,

according to a bulletin of the Or-

ganization of Arab Petroleum Ex-

porting Countries. The meeting will also deal with nuclear econom-

ics, commercial availability of nu-

clear generators, and safety and

Greater arms spending and advancing military technology and a

deadlock over East-West detente

measures pose a major threat to global security, the institute's 1981

It reported an almost fourfold increase in world military spend-

ing between 1949 and 1980, with

arms expenditures of more than \$500 million last year.

manpower development.

sarbook concluded.

Growing Risk Seen of Nuclear War

BAHRAIN (Reuters) - Arab

Other candidates are from Ja-

mation about the missiles that caused the Air Force to change targets and codes. A spokesman at McConnell

Air Force Base in Kansas, where Lt. Cooke has been confined, said that Brig. Gen. Elmer T. Brooks. the lieutenant's commanding officer, had decided that the lieutenant must remain confined until his trial, which may not begin for sevweeks. The equivalent of a grand-jury process has begun, the spokesman said

Asked how LL Cooke was received at the emhassy, a Soviet diplomat said he was treated like a erank. The diplomat said that many people come to the embassy with strange proposals, including one who tried to sell an ice bomb that he claimed was more powerful than an atomic bomb.

Lt. Cooke's legal counsel, Capt. Francis W. Pedrotty, said earlier

# Legislators Quit Pro-Life Group they had resigned from the com-mittee's 24-member advisory

WASHINGTON - An antiabortion political action committee has released a list of nine members of Congress as targets for defeat in 1982, prompting the resignation of three other legislators from the committee's advisory

Complaining that they had not been consulted by the National Pro-Life Political Action Committee, Sen. Jake Garn of Utah and Rep. Henry J: Hyde of Illinois, both Republicans, and Rep. Martin A. Russo of Illinois and Rep. Robert A. Young of Missouri, both Democrats, said Wednesday

### Findley of Illinois and Rep. Marc L. Marks of Pennsylvania. The committee's executive director, Peter B. Gemma, Jr., apparently was not bothered by the resignations, saying: "All we wanted was the use of the names of these Swiss Woman

The Associated Press WASHINGTON - Josette Bauer, a Swiss woman whose testimony helped U.S. authorities crack the "French connection" heroin-smuggling operation in the 1960s, will be extradited to Switzerland on Saturday to complete a

Miss Bauer, 45, was arrested in Miami on heroin-smnggling charges in 1969 and fought extradition in a series of court appeals. The Swiss maintain that she should be returned to Switzerland, where she escaped from prison while serving a sentence for com-plicity in the murder of her father. In a plea-bargain arrangement, U.S. authorities had promised that in exchange for her testimony against members of a French-Corsican heroin ring, she would serve only a short prison sentence and would not be returned to Swit-

will be killed there by drug smugglers seeking revenge. The controversy over Miss Bauer's case has centered on a con-flict between the plea-bargain deal hy which the federal government blained her testimony and the extradition treaty between the Unit-ed States and Switzerland.

zerland. She has said she fears she

The case was considered on a number of occasions by the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans, which finally ruled last October that the terms of the extradition treaty took precedence over the plea-bargain agreement.

A disturbing trend is the "quali-tative" development of U.S. and Soviet strategic and tactical nucle-ar weapons, it said. The enhanced accuracy and power of modern nu-A State Department spokesman said Deputy Secretary of State William P. Clark had signed paclear weapons make them "more likely to be seen as suitable for fighting rather than deterring war," the report added. pers May 22 declaring that Miss Bauer was extraditable.

## By Colin McIntyre from the Third World might try to times more on safeguarding than former Foreign Minister Keijo Ko- Loses U.S. Fight ting started four years ago. don't need them suymore." tween various participants in the On Deportation IN LONDON, THE MOST DEMANDING prison sentence, a State Depart-ment spokesman said Thursday. TRAVELLERS STAY

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went any country. The most which only aims from ano has a clarified soon, there could be retrogression Jr., the State Department has an- Pentagon officers, reversing their judg- friendship treaty with Moscow." and the concern that: Taiwan not be alin the relationship.

# U.S. Intent to 'Consult' Japan Is Disputed

By Sarn Jameson
Los Angeles Times Service

TOKYO - A former U.S. official has said that Japan under-stood that the United States would not tell it the location of any U.S. nuclear weapons despite a treaty requiring consultations before any of the weapons were brought to Ja-

Owen Zurhellen, a former deputy assistant secretary of state, made the statement m an interview in Washington published here Thursday in the Asahi newspaper. Mr. Zurhellen spent 13 years of his diplomatic career in Japan and retired from the State Department in

Although he said he personally did not know whether U.S. ships visiting Japan or other craft passing through Japanese waters or airspace had actually carried nuclear weapons, Mr. Zurhellen supported earlier disclosures by former Ambassador Edwin O. Reischauer,

Coming just before a visit to Yokosuka by the U.S. aircraft carner Midway, which is believed in Japan to be carrying nuclear weapons, the new disclosures are certain to increase the controversy created by U.S. ships making port calls in Japan while possibly loaded with nuclear weapons.

## Compromise System

Mr. Zurhellen said that in 1960. when the U.S.-Japanese security treaty was revised, the Umited States was intent on maintaining its policy of not disclosing the presence of nuclear weapons. On the other hand, Japan, which suffered nuclear attacks on Hiroshima and Nagasaki only 15 years earlier, could not publicly approve of U.S. forces bringing nuclear weapons into Japan, he said.

Thus, the two governments came up with a compromise of setting up the system of prior consul-

who served here from 1961 to tations, he said. The Japanese government was able to say to its people that the introduction of nuclear weapons was subject to prior consultations even though it knew that the United States would not hold such consultations because of its policy of keeping secret the location of its nuclear weapons.

Mr. Zurhellen said he had thought that the United States and Japan had explicitly agreed in 1960 not to press each other on the issue. But he said he could not find m State Department documents any record of such an explicit

Mr. Reischauer, in an interview Tuesday, admitted that he was "perhaps mistaken" in describing the 1960 agreement as an explicit one and said it may have been only

At his home in Belmont, Mass... not far from Harvard University, where he has taught for many years, Mr. Reischauer said he had

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understood the U.S.-Japanese accord to be an oral agreement, but added, "I have no proof of that. It may have been a silent agreement. with ships never mentioned deliberately in conversation and thereby excluded from the ban on introduction' in the U.S. view."

Mr. Zurhellen said, however that the United States in 1960 had viewed tactical nuclear weapons as essential to Japan's defense which it was committed to assist and that Japan had understood this fact at that time.

Saying that he should have been more sensitive" to Japanese politics, Mr. Reischauer said that he was pained and embarrassed that his remarks on nuclear weapons had caused a political furor in Ja-

But in defending his statement, Mr. Reischauer, 70, maintained that he said the same things in speeches and lectures in recent ears and in the third edition of his book, "Japan: The Story of a Na-tion," which was published this

In 1974, an American admiral said publicly that U.S. warships did not "offload" their nuclear weapons before they entered Japa nese ports. The ensuing political controversy in Japan then finally exposed the long-held "secret" about nuclear weapons, Mr. Reischauer said.

In the current edition of his book, Mr. Reischauer explained the situation in these words: "The Japanese government had been too timid to explain the validity of the American interpretation [of the mutual-security treaty], that the ban on introduction of nuclear weapons did not apply to Ameri-can warships passing through Jap-anese waters, resorting instead to evasive statements about its complete confidence that the United States would live up to its agree-ment."

### **Anti-Nuclear Protest**

YOKOSUKA, Japan (UPI) - Anti-nuclear demonstrators, chanting "America, get out of Ja-pan," marched past the heavily guarded home base of the U.S. Navy's 7th Fleet on Thursday night to protest the expected arriv-al of the Midway.

Several thousand police, many of them in riot gear, stood between the base and the approximately 9,000 marchers. The protest was peaceful, and no incidents were re-

The Yokosuka rally coincided with a protest by Tokyo railway workers, who staged a slowdown of some commuter trains to protest the return of the Midway.

U.S. Navy authorities in Japan said the Midway, with a crew of 5,000, would return to Yokosuka, 35 miles (56 kilometers) southwest of Tokyo, on Friday morning as scheduled. The Midway, escorted by the guided missile cruiser Reeves and frigate Kirk, was returning to Yokosuka — its home - after more than three months at sea, much of its time being spent in the Indian Ocean.

United Press Internation

BOSTON - Smokers who kick

the habit - and even those who

repeatedly try to quit and fail — can reduce their risk of developing

fatal coronary heart disease by more than half, a California re-

The latest study, reported

Thursday in the New England Journal of Medicine, found

smokers were 2.22 times more like-

ly than quitters to die of heart dis-

ease affecting the coronary arter-

ies. Smokers also tend to have higher death rates from all causes.

strengthens the findings of most other observational studies ... in

which cigarette smoking is a predictor of coronary heart dis-ease," said Dr. Gary Friedman, the

research team leader at the Kaiser-

Permanente Health Program in

Smokers tested had the highest

death rates from any cause. Those

who quit off and on had the sec-

ond highest rates, while those who

Oakland, Calif.

"Present evidence

search team has found.

A photograph taken last June shows the U.S. carrier Midway docked at Yokosuka, Japan.

DACCA, Bangladesh - The act-Aithough Mr. Sattar expresse ing president of Bangladesh vowed Thursday to "foil any conspiracy" determination to continue "the democratic process" in Bangladesh following the unsuccessful rebelagainst a trend toward democracy begun by assassinated President Ziaur Rahman. lion last weekend in which the president was killed, a certain apprehension about the country's fu-At an emotional news confer-

ture sometimes showed through. His remarks also failed to clear up some of the mysteries still sur-rounding the rebellion and its aftermath, particularly the death of the rebel leader, Maj. Gen. Abul

Asked about an apparent dis-crepancy in official versions as to whether soldiers or civilians killed Gen. Manzur, Mr. Sattar said this he did not know the family's

its aftermath. Opposition leaders have demanded the lifting of the state of emergency and have called for an investigation by a parliamentary commission.

Bangladesh Leader Promises Elections week, Umited Press International reported. "He indicated no one had been arrested." Mr. Sattar also denied reports that Gen. Manzur's family had been slain along with him but said

> Mr. Sattar defended the estab-lishment of a military commission to investigate the rebellion and the maintenance of emergency rule in

Mr. Sattar said Bangladesh was "determined today to preserve in-dependence and sovereignty and foil any conspiracy to disturb the democratic process."

# **Student Protests Reduced to Whispers** In Crackdown by Government in Seoul

By William Chapman Washington Post Service

By William Branigin

Washington Post Service

ence, Abdus Sattar, who was vice

president under Gen. Zia, repeated a pledge to hold a presidential election within 180 days as called

for in Bangladesh's constitution. But he ruled out his own candida-cy, citing poor health. He is 75.

high-ranking army officers accused in the assassination of Gen. Zia

[Officials said Thursday that 17

SEOUL - The South Korean government appears to have squelched the biggest student pro-tests in a year by arresting many anti-government activists and flooding campuses with plainclothes policemen.

Sporadic, small-scale protests have continued on several of Scoul's college campuses, but the larger demonstrations of last week seem to have subsided under heavy government pressure and warnings that the universities may be closed. Thirteen months ago, huge stu-dent protests that spilled over into

Ex-Smokers Shown to Cut Coronary Risks

The conclusions held up on the

average regardless of the smokers' health before they quit, Dr. Fried-man said. The Kaiser-Permanente

researchers followed one group of

13,220 smokers from 1964. Some

of the smokers quit under observa-

tion. The researchers also followed

12,697 people who had never

Those Who Quit

who quit smoking, regardless of whether they showed signs they

might develop coronary heart dis-

ease in the future, were on the avcrage half as likely to die of coro-

Among smokers, the death rate

for all causes was 9.2 per thousand

people per year. The death rate was 7.1 for temporary quitters, 5.3 for people who quit altogether and 5.1 for people who had never

Researchers in the long-term Framingham Study in Massachu-setts earlier came to a similar con-

nary heart disease as smokers.

The researchers found those

Hwan, then a general, in power. The recent protests have been directed primarily against his tight rule as president and the presence of large numbers of police agents on the campuses.

At Seoul National University, a scene of major protests last week, students walked quietly to and from classes this week under the watchful gaze of scores of plainclothes agents. The agents occasionally outnumbered the students.

agents, conspicuous in their flashy sportcoats and windbreakers, and

Kannel, a Boston University medi-

cal professor and former head of

"The recovery is prompt, substantial and occurs regardless of how long the smoker has transgressed," he said. "This [the

California study] adds to the sub-

stantial and growing body of evi-dence which documents the advan-

Auto Executive

Abducted; Milan

The Associated Press

ly's state-controlled automobile firm Alfa Romeo has been kid-

napped in Milan on his way to

Anonymous telephone calls to a

radio station and a daily newspa-per claimed that the abduction

Wednesday of Renzo Sandrucci,

53, was the work of the Red Brigades, the guerrilla organization that recently kidnapped a Naples

politician and an executive of the Montedison petrochemical group.

Neither has been freed.

MILAN - An executive of Ita-

the study.

tage of quitting."

Any sizable gatherings attracted

humming by several students of "We Shall Overcome," an American spiritual hymn.
The agents are drawn from three

hundred yards from the campus.

week demanded that the university get rid of the police, but the college administrators, who are under tight government control, did not

"It is a vicious circle." said Chung Won Shik, the dean of the college of education at the university, which is the country's most presigious institution. The students complain about the police, hut without the police we cannot keep order on campus. I think that many students now realize [police] presence is inevitable." He observed that under national law, police can be sent onto a campus without the university's permis-

universities should the protests in-Workers Protest

> Last Saturday morning, Educa-tion Minister Rhee Kyu Ho, after three days of student protests, hinted that a shutdown of several universities was imminent. He said in a written statement that the demonstrations would be stopped "whatever the sacrifices" and that any college that had to suspend classes had no right to exist.

About an hour later, after his warning was broadcast over radio in Seoul, his statement was withdrawn, and the local media were instructed to regard it as having never been issued. No reason has surfaced to explain the turnabout, but many believe it reflected a conflict between hard-liners and

for demonstrations among Seoul university students, who have re-peatedly played important roles in the country. This May, the government sought to divert the students by staging a lavish nationalistic folk festival specifically aimed at the college generation. Although millions of people have attended

central Seoul ended with a military crackdown that put Chun Doo Hwan, then a general, in power.

separate government organizations the national police, military intelligence, and the successor to the Korean Central Intelligence Agency. Two large contingents of riot policemen also are stationed a few

Student petitions circulated last

Although it is widely believed that the government would not hesitate to shut down the country's crease, there is evidence that the Chun government is internally divided over methods of dealing with the day-to-day situation on cam-

moderates within the presidential office.

May is traditionally the month it, college groups have by and large boycotted the festival.

# U.S. Weighs Revisions in **Voting Law**

Reagan Aides Favor Extensive Changes

By Robert Pear

New York Times Service WASHINGTON — The Reaga administration is currently weigh ing proposals that Congress mak major changes in sections of th Voting Rights Act of 1965.

Administration officials sai. Wednesday that the purpose of th contemplated changes in the lat - scheduled to expire next year was to relieve some of the burden that it imposed on state and locr governments. They also said the they were fully committed to pro tecting the right to vote. However, civil-rights advocates said that th changes would diminish protectio. of voting rights and were una

White Honse and Justice De partment officials have indicate over the past two weeks a distast for extending the law in its presen form, saying it violated basic prin ciples of federalism and states rights that President Reagan has

Under current law, certain state with a history of discrimination must obtain approval from th Justice Department or the U.S. District Court here before they camake any change in voting qualifications or election procedures.

This "pre-clearance" requirement applies to nine states — Alebama, Alaska, Arizona, Georgiz Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Texas and Virginia — an portions of 13 other states in variance.

ous parts of the country.

Administration officials sai
that the proposals under stud
would make these changes:

• Limit the pre-clearance requirement to those types c changes that have elicited the mos objections from the Justice Department. These include the reditricting of a state or political sub division, the change from single member districts to at-large elec tions and the annexation c territory by a city.

• Change the formula for cove

age. Cities and counties with demonstrated propensity for dis-crimination would still have to obtain federal approval for change in election procedures, but citie and counties with a clean record i recent years might be allowed t

"bail out" from coverage.

Replace the pre-clearance n quirement with a mandatory no lice provision. Covered jurisdis tions would have to inform th Justice Department of propose changes in local election laws, by the attorney general would have t seek a court injunction to prever a change. The department can no exercise an administrative vel simply by objecting to a chang submitted for pre-clearance. The proposal would switch the burde of proof from the local authoritic

to the attorney general.

• Permit the pre-clearance a quirement to expire in Augus 1982, but make it easier for plain tiffs to win voting-discriminatio prevail if they could prove either discriminatory purpose or a dis criminatory effect. The Suprem-Court has implied in recent deci sions that a discriminatory effect in the absence of a discriminator purpose, is not enough to establish a constitutional violation.

Another alternative, favored by many lawyers in the civil-rights di vision of the Justice Department calls for extension of the pre clearance requirement in its pres ent form for five years or more.

Heart of the Matter

Elaine R. Jones of the Legal De-fense and Educational Fund of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said that the pre-clearance requirement — also known as Section 5 — was "the heart of the Voting Rights

"Any weakening of Section 5 is totally unacceptable to the minorishe said. "If that is taken away from us, it sends us back to the period before 1965. It makes us li-

regarded before 1965. It makes us it-tigate everything."

Rep. Henry J. Hyde of Illinois, the Republican most prominently involved in this year's hearings on the Voting Rights Act, has urged civil-rights advocates to show greater flexibility, noting that certain provisions of the law are permanent, and apply nationwide. manent and apply nationwide. These provisions ban literacy tests, poll taxes, the stuffing of ballot boxes and attempts to coerce or intimidate voters.

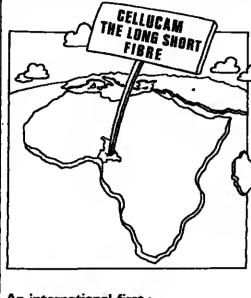
When Congress renewed the Voting Rights Act in 1975, it expanded the law to protect members of "language minority" groups who could not speak or write English. States and counties covered by this part of the law must provide bilingual election

These requirements do not expire until 1985, but civil-nights groups want Congress to take action this year or next to extend both the bilingual provisions and the pre-clearance requirement to 1992. Administration officials said they did not want to confront the bilingual issue any sooner than

# Police, Troops End Siege in Philippines The Associated Press

MANILA — Police and soldiers stormed a bank in a crowded shop-ping center in suburban Queda City on Thursday and ended a siege of more than four hours by robbers holding about 20 hostages. Two robbers were killed - one

of them apparently by a grenade he set off during the final assault - and another robber and several hostages were wounded, police



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### quit altogether the third highest. People who never smoked had the clusion, that people who quit smoking cut in half their risk of beart attacks, said Dr. William B.

New York Times Service

NEW YORK - A rule restricting religious solicitation on the New York State Fairgrounds was held unconstitutional by a U.S. appellate court that overturned a lower court's decision and agreed with the Hare Krishna movement that its First Amendment rights had been violated.

The effect of Wednesday's decision is to grant fund-soliciting members of the International Society for Krishna Consciousness relarively free movement in the 350acre fairgrounds near Syracuse

ping centers, and in most cases their right to circulate has been upheld over court challenges. But in Syracuse last year, a U.S. District Court judge ruled that state offi-cials could require that the Krishna members solicit funds only

Sect members distribute literature, seek converts and ask for contributions in U.S. airports, bus and railroad terminals and shop-

U.S. Court Rules for Krishna Sect year in late August and early Sep-

from an assigned booth. The sect appealed, saying its religious free-dom was being abridged.

Alfa Romeo workers struck plants in the Lombardy region for three hours Thursday to protest the kidnapping of Mr. Sandrucci, the head of the Alfa Romeo office that organizes work in the Arese factory near Milan. The strike also idled Pirelli ruhber and Nuova Innocenti auto factories in Milan. Union spokesmen called the abduction a crime against the work-

# During the stoppage hundreds i workers paraded through central Milan, carrying banners and posters reading "Workers Against Terrorism." Public transportation in the city was briefly halted.





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Anne Morrow Lindbergh

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Page 6 Friday, June 5, 1981

# Reagan's Archenemy Policy

Third World Tragedy

The essence of the Reagan administration's approach to foreign affairs is expressed in the often-quoted Arab aphorism, "My enemy's enemy is my friend." The archenemy, obviously and correctly, was immediately identified by the Reaganauts as the Soviet Union. Everything else then falls into place. The loyal satellites such as East Germany inhabit the enemy camp. So do the surrogates such as Cuba and the acolytes such as Libya and Southern Yemen. Having established that, it becomes easy to determine who one's friends are. They are all the countries that are anti-Soviet, anti-Cuban, anti-Libyan, etc., no matter what else they happen to be.

With that as a framework, it is easy to understand wby the United States is planning a major aid program for the Caribbean, offering assistance to African countries threatened by Libya, planning to sell advanced jet fighters to Venezuela, courting Chile, planning to renew arms sales to Argentina, advocating a South Atlantic naval alliance, seeking to have the Clark amendment on aid to Angolan rehels repealed and easing pressure on South Africa to end apartheid.

That may not be a foreign policy, but it certainly is a varied parcel of anti-Soviet initiatives, some of which are unquestionably desirable. It is bard to argue, for example, with an effort to isolate Lihya, perhaps the world's pre-eminent sponsor of terrorism. There is also much to be said in favor of selective aid to the United States' neighbors in the Caribbean. And there are advantages to using aid instead of arms as a way of enhancing the security of some of Washington's

The rebellion against the government of Bangladesh collapsed quickly, leaving the

constitutional authorities shaken hut still in

cbarge. The country has, nonetheless, suf-

fered a loss of the sort that desperately unde-

veloped countries like Bangladesb are least

fit to sustain. The president, a remarkable

retired general named Ziaur Rahman, was

President Zia was treated on all sides as

his country's chief asset. He had come to

power as the result of intrigue but he ended

martial law, restored fundamental rights and

held respectable elections in 1978 in which he

won 77 percent of the vote. Inevitably, he

was compared with President Zia of Paki-

stan, the country Bangladesh broke from in

1971, who spent the same period consolidat-

President Zia of Bangladesb was best

known for his passionate and, in the Third

World, rare devotion to village-level econom-

ic development. Not one simply to issue

directives from the capital, be spent 20 days

a month visiting peasants, exhorting them to

learn to read, to grow more food and to limit

family size. He was getting results, too, his

World Bank admirers believed, Bangladesh,

tagged cruelly but accurately by Henry Kiss-

inger as an "international basket case," is

among the poorest, fastest growing and most

crowded countries in the world and requires

Few tears will be shed over the announce-

ment by President Garcia Meza of Bolivia

killed in the aborted coup.

ing his personal rule.

Turnover in Bolivia

But there are also drawbacks to the administration's tenuously linked series of proposals. In their haste to move on all fronts against Soviet interests, President Reagan and his men seem to have failed to think through some of the logical consequences of their plans. What will be the fallout, for example, of selling F-16s to the Venezuelans and renewing arms sales to the Argentines? One possible result is that it will make it harder for the United States to say no to other countries with real security problems, like Pakistan. The administration says it will deal with arms sales on a country-by-country basis, but negotiations don't take place in a

And whose pockets will the money come from to increase aid to African countries that fear Lihyan encroachment? Where will the funds be found to pay for a Caribbean aid program, which one official called one of the most important foreign policy initiatives of this administration? What shipping is threatened on the Latin American side of the South Atlantic? And if the United States can afford to lose Libyan oil over its anti-Libya policy, can it also afford to lose Nigeria's oil over its pro-South Africa policy?

President Reagan may have some answers to those questions, but neither he nor Secretary of State Alexander Haig has said anything so far to make that clear. If there are no answers, the road ahead for American foreign policy will be hazardous. And if anyone is to benefit from that, it will be the archenemy, the Soviet Union. The world is a

very complicated place.
INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

large and continuing amounts of aid just to

make marginal gains in its extremely low

standard of living. Still, it has approached a

locally defined condition of food self-suffi-

ciency in good years, shown a regionally re-

spectable rate of economic growth and

measurably improved its level of economic

Some part of this progress appears to bear on President Zia's murder. The purposes of

the army rebels are not clear. The crowds

that mourned him proved anew that he was

genuinely popular, but he had political rivals,

and statements of the rebels suggest a con-

nection to some of them. In any developing

society, there is always enough corruption and inefficiency to spark political protest.

The possibility is very real, however, that

powerful social groups saw his policies of de-

mocracy and development as a threat to their

position and privilege. Unfortunately, the

limits to growth in poor countries are not

The immediate test will be whether the

constitutional procedure for replacing him

can be observed. Then Bangladesh faces the

harder task of somehow finding a substitute

for the leadership of President Zia and re-

gaining the momentum that was his most

precious contribution to his country.

he seems perfectly cast for that particular role. In American eyes, he looks like a solid muscular French peasant called Frank, who

country, simply and eloquently, he reflects the history of the room. He has the reputation of being a patient, obstinate and impenetrable

Old Symbols

Part of the reason for this is that tical as a plumber. He uses all the old symbols and slogans of 19thcentury Socialism but has put together a Cabinet almost balf the size of the United States Senate.

gles in this city by mobilizing a riot of contradictory tendencies — within himself and his coalition and seems confident that he can work with Socialists of all stripes. bandle the French Communists. win the parliamentary elections and somehow even survive his pol-icy differences with Washington.

alliance are moving to the right, while he is committed to move France to the left.

tries and the poorer agricultural

Ottawa Summit

convenient for both sides.

Mr. Mitterrand talks in nationalistic terms but concedes that France cannot be defended unless the civilization of the West is defended — and this includes his support for modernizing the

France's historic position and still from the Yalta Conference that World War.

He clearly has an intention to speak out in the coming reappra-isals of the problems of the world. He has a sense of history and occa-sionally even a sense of humor. Weariness'

AGAINST

CLEAN AIR STANDARDS AGAINST

CONSUMER

STANDARDS

AGAINST OSHA

FOR BLACKLUNG

BENEFIT CUTS

He is worried about what he calls a "general weariness" among the free peoples, "who need to strengthen their faith in their civilization." He is consoled by the fact that nobody seemed to be for his election except the French people, and be is obviously going to speak for them present and past.

"Today, as I assume responsibil-ity for the nation's highest office," be said in his inaugural statement, "I think of those millions and mil-

L usually is to seize the center. But Margaret Thateber is govern-ing with disdain for the center.

And Shirley Williams, the "other woman" of British politics, is

Mrs. Thatcher believes that Brit-ain's flaccid centrist consensus of

the postwar period — moderate Labor Socialism and moderate

Tory me-tooism - has been the

source of Britain's postwar prob-

threatened by the abandonment of the center by the Labor Party lurching leftward toward ugly

Marxism, and by the Tory Party

marching to the right. She is a leader of the small band — most of

them former Laborites - wbo

have formed the Social Democrat-

A reviewer of Mrs. Williams' re-cent book declared, "Reading So-cial Democratic policy statements is like eating one's way through a pillow." Social Democrats do not understand that Britain needs of

understand that Britain needs a

break with the complacent, fuzzy

centrist faith that society can be

comprehensively managed from

above by the precepts of social sci-ence. But reading the ravings of to-day's Labor left is alarming.

In domestic policy, the leftists

are dense as dumplings, calling for nationalizing 200 large companies. In foreign policy, they can't tell cheese from chalk: They repudiate NATO and the European Economic Community, and chatter about joining the "other" Third World Socialist experiments. The

Saudi Viewpoint

that you would put it on the edito-

rial page of your April 28 issue for

us to read.

SOILS:

ic Party.

Mrs. Williams believes Britain is

trying to reinvent the center.

lions of men and women, the vital force of our people, who for two centuries, in peace and in war, with their labor and their blood, have fashioned France's history without having access to it except in times of brief and glorious upheaval in our society.'

GIGE HERBLOCK

POLLUTION

LOBBIES

This eloquent but mystifying statement illustrates a central point: There are two unknowns here, Mr. Mitterrand himself is still unknown to most of the world
— and his political power in the
Parliament will not be known until after this month's elections. But be will be a new voice in the alliance and the guess here is that he will be listened to very seriously. \$\phi/981, The New York Times

Reinventing the British Center

By George F. Will

L ONDON — The political task usually is to seize the center. But Margaret Thatcher is governing with disdain for the center.

Axiom that Labor "owes more to Methodism than to Marxism" no longer holds.

Labor moderates hope that with Mrs. Thatcher, then in oppo-

Denis Healey, the deputy leader, will so decisively defeat the chal-

lenge of Tony Benn, the left's dar-

ling, that the leftward slide can be

reversed. Mr. Healey, a barrel with cychrows like barbed wire, and a

barbed tongue, says the leftists are "out of their tiny Chinese minds."

But Mr. Healey may be a kind of British Kerensky — the equiva-lent of the Russian parliamentar-ian who thought be could contain

Lenin. Mr. Benn is no Lenin, but

many who are using him have the

Bolshevik mentality. Many are "welfare politicians" who exist on the dole and live for politics.

Local constituency groups are being seized by handfuls of extremists. A high proportion, says Mrs. Williams, don't have to be at work in the morning, so they can

stay at meetings passing resolu-tions until 1 in the morning, night

after night. On about the third

night, normal people stay bome and the fanatics are free to "de-

select" - deny renomination to -

Traditionally, the parliamentary party — the MPs — have chosen the party leader, who must sit in

Parliament. But the left has forced

creation of a mechanism in which

unions (often controlled from the

top by a leftist cabal) cast 40 per-

cent of the votes in blocs. The par-

ty organizations in the constituen-

cies, increasingly dominated by an intense minority of leftists, cast 30

percent. The parliamentary party, which is increasingly intimidated

counter them anytime, provided

any MP who resists fanaticism.

**Atlantic Relations** In a Time of Stress

By Joseph Godson

BRUSSELS — Between the lines of euphoric communiques and speeches on both sides of the Atlantic, familiar certainties about the cohesion of the West are being

replaced by unanswered questions.

Does it still make sense to speak of "Atlantic" problems? Are there conflicts of interest among alliance partners over the Middle East, Africa and detente? Are our societies' priorities similar? Most basically of all, are the United States and Europe destined to follow converging or diverging courses?

These questions were discussed in Brussels recently by about 100 U.S. and European public figures under the joint sponsorship of the Georgetown Center for Strategic and International Studies and the Paul-Henri Spaak Foundation.
Seeking the root of these U.S.-

Enropean divergences, Ralf Dahrendorf, head of the London School of Economics, discerned a basic common feature: All our Western societies, under stress, are turning inward, looking for inner resources to meet the increasingly complex challenges facing leaders and voters alike.

Memories

"When a superpower turns in-side, it finds memories of its own strengths and successes - a reaction that sustains the Reagan phe-nomenon now in the United States," he said.

"But when European nations look inward, they rediscover some of the essential uncertainties that have been masked by recent decades of blithe prosperity."

The loss of the confidence about the prospects for European unity. several speakers said, may have contributed to this sense of fragility in Europe.

According to a retired Belgian ambassador, "The United States believes in its destiny, [but] Europe doesn't believe it has found a new way since World War II, Our armies, our churches, our science have all lost credibility, and we lack the European unity needed to revive self-confidence."

Defense problems also loom some real, some psychological. None is more subtle than the discrepancy in definitions of deterrence on opposite sides of the At-lantic. "The United States, espe-cially recently, stresses the will to fight as the key element in credible deterrence," said Mr. Dahrendorf. "But many of us in Europe feel that deterrence is better served by the technical threat represented by Western nuclear capability, without so much explicit talk about nuclear war-fighting."

This gap in deterrence thinking may partially explain U.S. perceptions of Europe as increasingly "neutralist" — a label vigorously

sition. She brandished a book in

which she had underlined passages

arguing that the Labor Party was

falling under the control of ex-tremists whose victory would mean

an Eastern European-style econo-my and society for Britain. I

thought she was being peculiar. Now I think she was prescient.

ain note (in the words of one) "the

incipient totalitarian threat which

the Labor left now poses to demo-

By the time the next election

comes around (May, 1984 at the latest), it will have been a quarter of a century since a British government has served more than 18

months and then been re-elected.

In Britain, as in most democracies (as in France, last month), many

Alternative

Sooner or later the British party that is viewed as the major alterna-

tive to the party in power will come to power. It is unclear whether Mr. Healey and his allies

can stop the rot in the Labor Par-

ty, or whether Mrs. Williams and

her allies can, perhaps in conjunc-tion with the Liberais, replace La-

bor as the major alternative.
Polls show a potential for Mrs.
Williams and friends becoming the
most popular party. For better or
worse, the traditional center may
be there awaiting a voice.
Mr. Healey and Mrs. Williams,
in their different ways are stead;

in their different ways, are stand-

ing against what a responsible commentator calls Britain's possi-ble "defection from the Western

family of nations."

Because Mrs. Williams' way involves an especially bold and personally traumatic break with the

past, we who write about politics

should take special care to ac-knowledge what we have too few

occasions to note and frequently

are too cynical to credit: Someone

is doing something conscientious, statesmanlike, patriotic and brave. 01981, The Washington Post.

people vote "against," against incumbents.

cratic arrangements as a whole.

Moderate commentators in Brit-

rejected by European participant. They contended that U.S. opinio

is prone to overhasty judgments.
"It makes Europeans edgy who the United States sees the ligh overnight on a grave subject, with out giving us time to adjust. French sociologist Michel Cruzic said adding: "And we resent bein told that the United States has monopoly on being 'Western'; yo can't be 'Western' without E.

Clashing views will be confronted at the Ottawa summit no month of leading industrial t tions, and "the disparity betwe the European approach and that the United States will certain grow," noted Robert Schaetz former U.S. envoy to the Europe Economic Community.

## Growth Rates

On aid, for example: 1 Reagan administration sees a primarily as a tactical political to while the Community views a nomic development as a long-ter process that will gradually improthe lot of the individual and fost economic and political stability.

Furthermore, in the 1980s, i dustrial countries are unlikely recover the buoyancy provided I strong economic growth. The propect of growth rates of 2 perce reduces European governmen leeway to strike internadonal con promises. Compedition is liable get fiercer, cooperation rarer. Go ernments will enjoy less latitude ignore foreign acts perceived compromising their domestic i

An important atmospher change has been the breakdow and consequent loss of faith in the welfare-state economic system er braced by almost all Europe, governments in the postwar pe od. Yet widespread attacks Keynesian philosopby have not y produced a proven alternative, serious policy vacuum h; appeared, inevitably resulting public uncertainty.

Some unfortunate trends ready have become discernib! Trade problems, the economic is sue that has always generated ti most transatlantic heat, are shar ening as labor and industry in : countries step up pressures f.
protectionism. Whether this be
gar-thy-neighbor approach w
spread depends to a large exte.
on policies and actions by the Reagan administration and ti EEC. Hardship will test their ab ty to work together.

## Monetarism

In addition, former U.S. D fense Secretary James Schlesing pointed out that the United Stat has become increasingly ideological in its policies — in contrast the pragmatic approach that the cently characterized the Wester alliance and still prevails in E rope, except in Britain.

In a break with the past, t Reagan administration, like t Thatcher government, believ that world problems can be solve by rebuilding Western defens and turning economic probler back to the marketplace, reducin I remember meeting in 1977 the role of government and pra-with Mrs. Thatcher, then in oppo-ticing monetarism.

But most speakers at the Bru sels meeting focused on the net for Western solidarity to comb nationalistic reactions and misu

derstandings.
The main thing is to gain time. a critical juncture. Time will ha monize the predominantly shor term perspectives of the Reaga administration and the much lon er-term perspectives of Europea governments. As an example, cu rently competing categories of national spending — militar budgets, foreign aid and son kinds of social investment — con be lumped in a single categor called "national security expend ture" so that the United State with its beavy military spending would appear less distant from Er rope, which lays more stress o aid.

A more substance suggestion that Japan be included in all futu attempts to manage common eco nomic and security issues. Signifi. cantly, the sponsors of the Brussel . conference announced that Japa. nese participants will be invited to the group's next meeting or "Western" problems.

Joseph Godson, co-editor of the soon to be published "The Sovie Worker — Illusions and Realities is European coordinator of the Georgetown Center for Strategic and International Studies. ©1981, International Herald Tribune.

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# Poet and Practitioner in Elysee

By James Reston

'If You've Got Your Health, You've Got Everything

— And, You Know, You Can't Have Everything.

PARIS — Francois Mitterrand is the first Socialist president of the French Fifth Republic, and has just taken over the Elysee Pal-

After the imperial De Gaulle and the elegant Giscard d'Estaing who preceded him, the new president seems vaguely out of place in his plain blue Sunday suit sitting somewhat uncomfortably on a green cut-velvet couch in the palace Gold Room.

But when be talks about his man, who waited almost a quarter of a century for this chance, but even now his colleagues are wary about predicting the course be will take.

including men and women of di-verse political philosophies. He survived the political strug-

This is a formidable challenge. For example, the United States, Britain and others in the NATO

He is for more nationalization of industry, while President Reagan is for less government con-

trol of private enterprise. Mr. Mitterrand is for increasing pressure on South Africa, while Mr. Reagan is for easing pressure on that country, Mr. Reagan tends to concentrate on East-West relations — seeing most foreign prob-lems in anti-Communist terms — while Mr. Mitterrand, though staunchly anti-Communist, places greater emphasis on the conflicts between the rich industrial coun-

The chances are, however, that these conflicts seem more difficult in print than they will in practice. Mr. Mitterrand is going to Ottawa for the economic summit meeting in July, and to the North-South government leaders' conference in Mexico in October. He will see Mr. Reagan both places, and is eager to go to Washington whenever it is Mr. Mitterrand and Mr.

Reagan, despite their obvious policy differences, have some things in common. Both have come to power after many years of political dis-appointment. Both are presiding over governments of conflicting tendencies. Both are conscious of the common interests of the United States and France. Both have a sense of home and the land. And both are naturally optimistic.

West's defenses with new missiles.

He is immensely proud of resentful that France was excluded presumed to arrange the affairs of Europe at the end of the last

---Letters-Russia is our biggest threat when we know otherwise. The truth about the AWACs, Mr. Safire, is: AWACs or F-15s that are re-I wasn't shocked to read William Safire's article written for The New York Times because he wrote quested by Saudi Arabia are not a it for his Zionist readers in New threat to Israel, not because they York, where their headquarters is are not going to be used against located. I didn't expect, however, Israel one day, but because Israel has and will have all the means to

by the U.S. government.

Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani did not insult the intelligence of Americans, especially President Reagan and Mr. Haig, by telling them that Israel is our first enemy and the greatest danger for the whole Mid-dle East, not only Saudi Arabia. He was telling the simple truth as Saudi Arabia sees it, for these rea-

• Israel bas occupied Arab lands since 1948. Israel has made three surprise

attacks on the Arab countries in the past 30 years. Israel is still bombing villages

killing civilians every day with U.S. weapons.
It is Mr. Reagan and Mr. Haig who are insulting our intelligence by trying to con us into believing

and towns in the Arab countries,

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that he will hand over power in August. Gen. Garcia beads one of the least attractive regimes in South America, which came to power in a military coup d'etat last July, ... and is hest known for its direct involvement in drug trafficking. Now it seems that Gen. Garcia's critics bave finally become strong enough to force him out. A successor is to be chosen hy the armed forces hy July 17, the anniversary of last year's coup, and he will take over Aug. 6.

This is not likely to mean a return to the situation as it was before the coup. But there are younger officers, known as the "institutionalists" who believe that the armed forces should leave the husiness of government to the civilians, and they have heen very much strengthened hy the manifest failure of the

Garcia Meza regime. Bolivia is a poor country and one which is extraordinarily prone to military coups, even hy Latin American standards. In the days of the Carter administration, the Americans did what they could to encourage a return to democracy. But these plans were frustrated by last year's coup, and diplomatic relations were never normalized with the Garcia Meza

In spite of the new administration's readiness to improve relations with most of Latin America's military regimes, whatever the human rights violations, it drew the line at

Bolivia because of the drug traffic. Washington should now keep up its pressure on La Paz and insist not just on a curb of the flow of coca but a return to democratic govern-

- From the Times (London).

THE WASHINGTON POST.

# Begin Riding High

International Opinion

strictly economic.

Israel [Wednesday] continued its attacks against Palestinian bases inside Lebanon with its deepest strike into the country for two years. It was the third major attack against Palestinian positions since Mr. Habib, President Reagan's special envoy, left to report back to Washington last week. But Israel has refrained from further action against Syrian forces in Lebanon and in particular against the Russian-made, surface-to-air missiles in the Bekaa Valley. It is clear that there

is a tacit understanding.

At the same time, Mr. Begin has said that there is a "time limit" for a resolution of the missile challenge. Mr. Haig, the American secretary of state, has now expressed his agreement.

The present position prohably suits Mr. Begin very well. With the continuing attacks against Palestinian bases, be is able to keep up the posture of aggressive defiance which he originally adopted over the Syrian missiles. This has hrought him astonishing gains in the stakes for the Israeli general election, now under four weeks away .... Mr. Begin rides high. Israel may have him for another

four years. - From the Daily Telegraph (London).

# In the International Edition

# Seventy-Five Years Ago June 5, 1906

NEW YORK - Mme. Sarah Bernhardt passed a busy day yesterday, mostly at Coney Island, She "shot the cbutes" and, declaring it glorious, took another trip. She displayed keen interest in "The Great Train Robbery," for 10 years ago her train was held up in Montana. "Dragon's Gorge" was another attraction visited. Someone there called for three cheers for Mme. Bernhardt, and they were given by everybody. From Chicago comes the report that because Miss Josephine Korten is too good-looking, Mr. Hugo Jones, city chemist, does not wish her as an assistant, though she passed all of the required examinations. Mr. Jones said: "The men would spend too much time talking to her."

### Fifty Years Ago June 5, 1931

JERUSALEM - Desert sheikhs and bedonins on American motorcars instead of on camels today paid the last tribute to former King Hussein of the Hediaz, the Arab state by the Red Sea. The news of his death at Amman, Transjordania, spread quickly throughout Jerusalem and the Moslem and Nationalist leaders decided that be should be buried in the Holy City in order to strengthen and promote the Pan-Islamic movement. The body was brought today to the sanctuary of the famous Omar mosque near the tomb of the great Indian Moslem leader Mohammed Ali. Two kings, both his sons, King Feisal of Irak and Emir Abdullah of Transjordania, as well as a third son, former King Ali of the Hedjaz, attended the funeral.

# of Stra Design N.Y. Architects' Group The Indoors Takes the Tent Indoors

By Suzanne Slesin New York Times Service

cration.

TEW YORK — They look simple enough — one a smooth, irved shape that rises mysteriousoverhead in a loft; another a artained bedchamber topped by a mical "hat." They are interior nts by a group of architects who nce 1971 have established themives as pioneers in a relatively explored field of design - fabc structures

Three of the architects met while udents at Cornell University, here they were interested in the ructural possibilities of fabrics. ow, Todd Dalland, his brother oss, Nicholas Goldsmith and Cenis Hector are partners in Futre Tents, which is based in lower lanhattan.

"Tents no longer have to prove semselves," said Goldsmith. "We ant to say, 'Yes, they stand up, nt now you can make architecture ith them."

Although Future Tents has degned many outdoor structures concert pavilions, exhibition alls and circuses, the partners are iso turning their attention to inteor projects and experimenting on smaller scale with a different ind of tent design.

While it is not unknown to use mts indoors, two of Future Tents' urrent interior projects — a cylight cover and a bedroom enosure — are unusual applications the architects' theories.

In a downtown loft, Peter Nelon, a real estate developer and ar-hitect, felt he needed to camouage his two 10-by-15-foot skylights, yet he wanted natural light to filter through

Future Tents designed two translucent fabric cupolas, which fit in with the neo-classical decor of the loft. The architects used a flame resistant polyester fabric and created a pattern that would avoid seams down the center axes of the tents.

"Also," Hector said, "the loft was cold in the winter, and by trapping a dead air space between the glass and the fabric, a layer of insulation was provided." The architects said that, including design, fabrication and installation, the tents covering the skylights cost about \$6,000.

The tents look simple, but were devised after extensive technical study. Their shapes are described by the architects in complex lan-

guage.
"Hyperbolic paraboloid mem"Nelson said of brane structures," Nelson said of the two tents. "Surfaces of revolution, countered the tent designers. "Surfaces of revolution are shaped like volcanoes," Hector said. "Hy-perbolic paraboloids are saddle-

In other words, surfaces of revolution are basically cones. Hyperbolic paraboloids, on the other can have several raised points. According to the architects, the two shapes are "the building blocks of tents."

Goldsmith had the opportunity of experimenting with a tent shape when he moved into an empty loft and needed a separate, warm bed-room. He decided on a tent bed-

well as a revival of a voluptuous interior use of fabric. A tree-like lamp with a fabric shade stretched on an aluminum frame - an inverted version of the bed tent - cost about \$300 to design and produce.

"A classic shape," Goldsmith said of the columnar fixture. "We're really not way out."

### **Tent History**

Future Tents' new tents reflect an interest in the history of such structures. The architects noted that tents were used as sunshades to cover Roman coliseums and that nomads use them as movable shelters.

"Our tensile structures are directly descended from traditional tents," said Ross Dalland. Hector, who studied with the West German architect Frei Otto, gives Otto the credit for "giving the tent an engineering interpretation and bringing it into the 20th century," "Until now," added Todd Dal-



Peter Nelson under one of the translucent tents that camouflage his loft skylights.

room chamber. Its shape was for spectacles, but seldom has tent design dealt with the traditional architectural considerations of determined in the same way the shape of a large-scale structure would be. A machine that used scale and decoration." soap film demonstrated in a minia-"Traditional tents are made up of flat sheets of fabric that are ture space the ideal form for the tent. A computer was used to match the form and determine the sewn together to take a shape," said Goldsmith. Tensile structures,

on the other hand, are made of fabric that is pulled mechanically cutting pattern for the fabric. Made of cotton duck with a silk into a particular shape. and rayon interlining, the tent is a 0-foot-square room that provides a sense of enclosure and security. The room, which was estimated to cost \$2,500, suggests a return to the canopied beds of the past as

They are sometimes compared to the inflatable bubbles that are often used to cover tennis courts. Hector feels that those bubbles are less interesting to design they're just big pillows, so what is

there to talk about?" He said that much of the appeal of the tensile structures is in their ability to assume complex shapes and offer dramatic effects. The architects conceded that the

essential qualities of tents - their portability and impermanence, for example — were a deterrent to their acceptability as permanent buildings. Nonetheless, because of rising huilding costs and improved woven fibers and modern engineering techniques, the four see an important future for their tents, especially on large-scale outdoor projects, where tents can cost half as much as other structures.

**Music in Florence** 

# Nono, Clementi Works Are Premiered

By William Weaver onal Herold Tribune L'LORENCE - Though some I past editions of the Maggio Musicale have focused around a unifying theme (Expressionism, unfamiliar Rossini, and so on), as a rule the 44 festivals have been

There have been many revivals of rarely performed operas, such as Gluck's "Iphigenie en Tannide," which Riccardo Muti brilliantly conducted for this year's inauguration. There have been hrief showcase cycles devoted to contemporary composers (this year it was Peter Maxwell Davies, who came here with the Fires of London company). There have been visiting ballets, major international soloists, art shows, plays.

adventurous

There is also a Maggio tradition of world premieres of works by living Italians (Luigi Dallapiccola's now-classic "Il Prigioniero" was introduced at the Maggio 31 years ago). At the Teatro della Pergola this week the festival is offering a triple-bill that includes new pieces by Luigi Nono and Aldo Clementi, artists now in their late 50s and long-established leaders of their musical generation.

Nono's piece, which opened the program, lasts 40 minutes and is entitled "Das atmende Klarsein" (German titles remain popular with the Italian avant-garde). It is for a small chorus — eight voices in this case — and bass flute, with an elaborate system of loudspeakers, amplifiers and distorters. The composer himself, with two helpers, stood at the master console in the middle of the auditorium and

aimed sounds at us from all over

The flutist Roberto Fabbriciani (who is gradually taking Severino Gazzelloni's place as the favorite interpreter of new Italian music) was heard not only playing his remarkable instrument, but also whoofing, sighing blowing, as if on hot soup. Both he and the sing-ers (from the Maggio chorus) were happily edectic, unfestered and first rate, perfectly prepared; and there were some moments of effective interest. But the piece

> petitive, and the spell did not hold. Maurice Bejart's brief choreographic homage to Jean Babilée, "Life," is familiar to audiences elsewhere, but was being performed in Italy for the first time. The undimmed intensity of Babilée and the cool beauty of his partner Christiane Dethy made the brief work glow, a welcome epi-sode of humanity after Nono's cold, cerebral exercise.

10 mimes (they are absolutely in-distinguishable), with Aldo Gar-done listed as choreographer and Maria Francesca Siciliani as director. The composition lasts as long as Nono's and is even less susoutstayed its welcome, became retained. The stage action is no help: Among gauzy scrims, the participants repeat a severely limited repertory of movements. Fortunately another Maggio tradition is the appearance of visit-ing orchestras with star conductors, Monday night Claudio Abbado conducted the London Sym-

phony: Stravinsky's "Firebird" and Mahler's Fifth. Superlative, unforgettable performances, making the festival a feast once more.

Clementi's "Collage 4" is subti-tled "Jesu, Meine Freude," and is

based on a Bach motet (among

other things), worked over hy a tape machine. He also uses the

eight-voice chorus, plus some brass. There is a set by Michele

Canzoneri, patchy costumes by Dory Bignotti, and 10 dancers and

## On the Arts Agenda

PARIS — A series of performances of "Swan Lake" will be given by the Paris Opera Ballet from June 27 to July 11 at the Pakis des Congres, with the Vindinste Bournaister characted by Nerhort Schmacki and Brigitte Thors. Noella Porthois, Wilfride Plollet, Ghislaine Thermar, Claude de Vulpian and Bisabeth Flotel will attenute in the double role of Odelte-Odile. The company also will alve a series of four performany also will alve a series of four performance. pany also will give a series of four performances of "Giselle" on July 10, 11, 13 and 14, including the traditional season-ending

SAN FRANCISCO — "Lear," the opera by the German composer Aribert Reimann, will have its American premiers June 12 as the ing production of the San Francisco Op-summer festival season. Gerd Albrecht

staged and designed the 1978 Munich world pressiers, will be in charge of the production. Thomas Stewart, sings the title part, and offier leading roles will be sung by Heliga Demesch and Rite Stone. The work will be given in Desmond Clayton's English transla-tion of Claus Henneberg's German libratio.

rest percentages of a new procession of the erro's "Peer Gynt," staged by Otto Schenk, with sets by Matthias Kralj, and a cast head-ed by Helmut Lohner in the title role and Kaethe Gold as Asse.

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# The Gentle Power of Stevie Wonder

Stevie Wonder

lesser-known and newer songs.
The 14-piece band, which included four female singers, was poorly amplified, but this did not seem to

bother anybody. By the time Won-

der reached his reggae anthem for Bob Marley. "Muster Blaster," the

audience was raising lighted ciga-rette lighters in tribute.

He could not see them. But he could hear them singing his "Happy Birthday" (for Martin Luther King), an anthem that has re-

placed the original in some households. His "Cash In Your Face" ("You might have the cash but you

can't cash in your face, we don't want your kind living in here") is a

civil rights anthem to dance to. It is not surprising to hear him say he's been thinking of recording a disco "Fingle Bells."

He is not an easy man to get a straight answer from. He responds

to questions with vague platitudes about love through music. Any-body who has been interviewed by as many fan magazines as Wonder

has is bound to have his defenses

up, or pechaps his senses down. He

approaches the press like a veteran violinist about to play Beethoven yet again — part of the job but not

exactly the most interesting thing

he's going to do today.
"What's so special about mn-

"Music is a universal language, a

form of communication that

hrings all people together because it deals with emotion." He had obviously said it many

sic?" one reporter asked.

By Michael Zwenn

DARIS - Stevie Wonder writes when he performs people sing along as if it were the "Marsellaise."

When he goes on tour it is more procession, with his party of 67 raveling in three buses and a imousine. The audience pays somage rather than appland Wonder has played to more than a nillion people in Australia, New Lealand, Japan and Europe since March, and the tour was a triumph

nore than a success Just before the last concert in aris earlier this week, he told reorters: "When you are an artist it s important to go out to find out ow people are feeling and get the mages you need for your heart nd spirit to continue on. I've conluded that the theme of this tour as been that love is the key, and it

Expressed through music."
Wonder needs images. He was sorn blind 31 years ago in Sagiaw, Mich. At 13, as "Little Stevie Nonder," he began a succession of normous R and B hits and when ie hit 21 the money he had been naking came under his control. He tropped the "Little" and began to reate musical images rather than moducts. He had more enormous nits. He became one of the only slack stars to reach both blacks ind whites; he also reached both ad and young. He signed a mul-imilion-dollar recording contract and became, according to Miles Davis: "the only rock musician vho can be called a genma."

So Much Power It is impressive to see how so nuch power can be so physically selpless, and how easily and gently hat power is expressed. When an ide brings him orange juice and okes his hand with the glass to let ionship appears to be one of maser and disciple as much as boss nd employee. To see Wonder lance on stage holding onto the lancer in front of him, to see him such the microphone to know there it is, to see him cock his ead as blind people do — like ani-als sniffing for danger — and at he same time to see his enormous by, is a lesson in how not to get

The last concert in Paris lasted aree hours and he was working minute. It started slow, with

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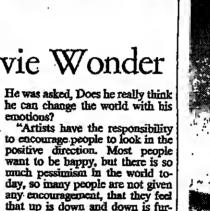
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times before, several times that rates of Penzance" a day. He also obviously meant it recouped their costs. ORCHESTRE DE PARIS Music Director iei BARENBOIM

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his own hit songs; he is a syn-thesizer virtuoso. He has molded the instrument into his own image, into a sort of Wonderphone. How, then, does he feel about Keith Jarrett's remark that electronic music is mere sound rather than music, that it is "bad for you?"
"I feel that's his opinion." He

hesitated for a while, and turned his dimpled face into a more attentive position. "Some people think technological advancements are good, some think they are not good. Sometimes they feel threat-ened by them. It really gets down to this — do you let technological advancements use you or do you use them? Keith is an incredible cian. I would like to hear what he could do with a synthesizer. I'll bet he could create more than mere sounds."

Jarrett also said, to the proposi tion that electronic music reflects modern times: "Art should not re-flect society. If it is only reflecting

it, something is wrong."
Wonder langhed. "Depends on your view of the times."

# Broadway Revenue Hits Record High

NEW YORK — Record num bers of theatergoers paid a record high of almost \$200 million to see Broadway shows in the 1980-81 season, which ended May 31, statistics compiled by the trade pa-per Variety showed this week. Variety said customers spent \$194.5 million, compared with \$143.4 million the previous year, but the jump was mostly due to increased ticket prices. Of 60 shows, only "Amadeus," "The Pi-rates of Penzance" and "Camelot"

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Washington - If was as though the space pro-gram had been seborn. When the winged space ship Columbia landed in the Mojave Desert in April after less than three days in space, the sights of the languishing U.S. space program were raised higher than they had been since 1962, when President Kennedy made it a national goal to land Americans on the moon-

When the American people saw Columbia coming down to a landing on national television, there was an outburst of national pride unlike anything. Fve ever seen," said Rep. Don Fuqua, a Democrat from Florida who is chairman of the Flouse Science and Technology. Committee. "People I had no idea would be proud of something like that have suddenly become major supporters of what we're doing in space."

The military, scientific and commercial uses of the

shuttle seem almost limitless. It can put friendly military satellites into space and pluck out those of an enemy for destruction or secret inspection.

### More Then Pride

It is the means for putting in national telephone, tele-vision and radio systems in such hime nations as China and India — both of whom have becked satellites on the shuttle for that purpose. It can carry a telescope

capable of looking 10 times as far into space and viewing with 350 times the magnitude of any now on the ground. It will be the laboratory for countless gravity-

More than national pride was involved with Colum-. bia. People looked at it and saw more than just the first Americans in space in almost six years. They looked at Columbia taking off like a rocket and landing like an simplene and thought they saw the beginning of something that would directly involve them. "The American people had difficulty understanding the value of moon rocks," Rep. Fuqua said. "They look at Columbia, see its wings and tail, and attach tangible benefits to the

Politically, the flight of Columbia has brought the space program to maturity. Rep. Fuqua says that the flight of Columbia has generated in Congress more support and enthusiasm for space than he has ever seen, even during the years of the Apollo moon landing program. "The space budget is in better shape up here than it's been in years," he said. "It was certainly enhanced by the flawless first flight of the space shuttle."

What that flawless flight did was to promise for the first time that space has a payoff. The simple fact that the shuttle flew the way it was built to fly means that things can be brought into space economically, that large things can be flown that could not be flown be-fore, that things can be retrieved from space and

brought back to Earth, and that things can be repaired in space for the first time.

The payoff is already obvious to the National Acronantics and Space Administration. The day after the flight, the treasurer of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in New York called the space agency, saying the insti-tute wanted to upgrade a small experiment it had booked — a canister full of instruments to measure space radiation and magnetic fields and perform other experiments — into a full-fledged satellite that could be left in space and retrieved later. Three countries contacted the space agency wanting to book space on the shuttle for communications satellites they had planned to fly on more expensive conventional rockets.

### 44 Flights

Right now, the space agency has \$500 million in bookings from 43 U.S. federal agencies, commercial users and foreign countries for satellite space on the 44 flights scheduled on four shuttle aircraft through 1985. Of these, 11 are military flights that will carry no civilian payloads. The cargo bays of the space shuttle are booked for the next five years.

"It's very simply a question of economics," said Stanley Weiss, NASA's associate administrator in charge of shuttle operations. "The people who are giving us \$500 million in fees for space on the shuttle would be spending more than \$1 billion if they booked the same space on conventional workers."

and foreign countries that want shuttle space for communications satellites. No fewer than 37 communications satellites have already been booked on shuttle flights, half of them from domestic U.S. users and half

from foreign countries.

Canada and Australia will fly four satellites each on the shuttle; West Germany, China, India, Indonesia and a consortium of Arab countries will each fly two satellites. Luxembourg also has booked space for two.
"Luxembourg is in it for the money it expects to make on European telephone service," Mr. Weiss said. "It's strictly a commercial venture for them."

IMr. Weiss announced last Tuesday that seven operational flights of the shuttle would be dropped because of anticipated delays in the delivery of new lightweight fuel tanks. He said that the cancellations meant that at least two commercial U.S. communications satellites and five satellites for foreign countries would be delayed, from 1985 to 1986.]

### Phones for China

It is not strictly business for countries like India, Australia, Indonesia, China and the Arab lands. These vast countries need communications satellites if they are ever to have telephone, television and radio networks of their own. The expense of stringing telephone wires or placing microwave antennae across countries

as huge as Australia, as mountainous as India or as strung out as Indonesia would be overwhelming.

It is estimated that there are 1 million telephones in China for 1 billion people, most of them in government offices in Peking, Shanghai, Canton and Nanking. "Not only are communications satellites the only way to open up telephone service in a country as big as China," Mr. Weiss said, "but it's a way to unify the country politically, perhaps the only way."

So far, about one-third of the space shuttle's bookings are for scientific satellites whose launch costs would be prohibitive if they were lifted into space by conventional rockets. A few, like the five-ton space telescope to be carried into Earth orbit by the shuttle in 1984, could not make it into space without the shuttle

The huge space telescope points up another shuttle

advantage. The space agency plans to leave it in orbit for 20 years, meaning that it will have to be serviced and repaired in space. The only way to do this is for shuttle astronauts to fly up to the telescope. There are other scientific satellites that the shuttle will carry into space that will be brought back to Earth for rebuilding. An overlooked advantage is the fact that the shuttle can carry cheap payloads into space, canisters packed with instruments that weigh less than 200 pounds and will cost the user no more than \$10,000. The space agency has booked on future shuttle flights 293 of these canisters, which it calls "getaway specials."



Europe also will be in a better position to challenge the U.S. dominance in the equally incrative civilian satellites market, which within less than a decade is expected to quintuple to more than \$1 billion in annual worldwide

"I am reasonably optimistic also about the June launching of Arisue," said Michel Bignier, director of space transportation systems for the European Space Agency. "It will cer-tainly lead to others," he said at ESA's Paris headquarters.

### Past Faffures

The European effort, however, is hampered by past failures and uncertainties, particularly over financing. It is also complicated by con-siderable tension with the Reagan administration over Washington's unilateral abandonment of a joint space research project between ESA and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, which could threaten emerg-ing transatlantic cooperation in the space field.

generally.

Indeed, Mr. Bignier said, "Looking at the snocess of the shuttle launch [in the United States] :: Europe, having acquired a lot of industrial competence in the last decade, is now at a crossroad."

The ESA program represents a French-dominated recovery drive begun after a previous European effort — under the defunct Europe an Launcher Development Organization — collapsed following the midair explosion of a smaller launcher in 1972. While Ariane's first test launching, on Dec. 24, 1979, was successful, the second test, on May 23, 1980, was a victim of an engine failure, which required nearly a year to rectify.

"We have made all the necessary modifica-tions and have conducted dozens of tests. The causes of the previous failure should not be repeated," said Mr. Rignier, who is in charge

The Ariane: Waiting for June 19.



Touching down on the Mojave desert in California after its successful test flight, the U.S. space shuttle Columbia created a thrill and a sense of accomplishment that was felt not only in the United States but around the world. It marked the beginning of a new chapter of aerospace history. The advanced design and technology that went into the space shuttle are found in virtually all other aspects of the growing aerospace industry, which has spread out its wares at the 34th Paris Air Show, starting today, at Le Bourget

PART ONE

(Part Two will appear in Saturday-Sunday paper.)

# THE PARIS AIR SHOW

year are new to the French market.

### By Mark J. Kurlansky

DARIS — The 34th International Paris Air and Space Salon is opening on June 5 at Le Bourget airfield. It was the world's first air show when it filled the Grand Palais with ballons and biplanes in 1909, and it is still the world's biggest. This year, with 700 exhibitors, it will be bigger than ever.

In fact, it is flooding the 67-year-old airfield where Charles Lindbergh landed in 1927. There will be 12,000 square yards more than in the last show, in 1979, with 33 more chalets for greeting visitors. The next 10 days at Le Bourget will still capture some of the excitement of

man's love of flight, but pervading this will be the scent of big money.

Growth is not the only trend that has continued this year. There is also the tendency for more emphasis on business. As Serge Dassault, the commissaire-general of the show, said, "Le Bourget has become an important professional show, and its air festival aspect has been done

For the first time this year, four of its 10 days — June 5, 9, 11 and 12 — will be open to acrospace professionals only. The 85 aircraft that will be giving flight demonstrations will confine their flying to a sales demonstration of their capability. There will be none of the loops and rolls of an earlier era.

# Less Spectacular

Mr. Dassault described the innovations at the show as being "less spectacular and more hidden" in such thing as parts, electronics and other subcontracted items. The NASA-Bell Helicopter tilt-rotor plane with its short- and vertical-takeoff capabilities will be making a debut at Le Bourget, but most of the flying craft and the 220 craft that will be displayed statically have been seen before. Still, there is nothing mundane about 305 aircraft assembled in

The show remains international, with 25 countries participating, including, for the first time,

Ireland and Austria. France is still the dominant presence, with 500 exhibitors presenting 65 percent of the show. The second-largest national representation will again be the United States with a record 120 exhibitors. The United States did not even participate in the Le Bourget show

until Congress became concerned in 1963 about Soviet participation.

The United States began participating in 1965, and by 1971 was the only country to build its own permanent pavilion. The American pavilion is sponsored by the U.S. Department of Commerce, which will spend about \$200,000 on the show, above what private industry pays.

The American pavilion is divided into a section for professionals only and a public section. The government and the industries' interest in the private section is, in the words of the pavilion director, Richard E. Cohen, "increasing the value of American exports and increasing the number of companies that are exporting." The government's interest is mainly in small- and medium-size subcontractors. Mr. Cohen was pleased to note that half of the U.S. exhibitors this

# **Talking Business**

People talk business at Le Bourget. According to Commerce Department surveys of participants, the 38 U.S. exhibitors in 1967 realized \$1.1 million in direct sales and another \$16 million during the next year. By the last show, the figures had significantly increased, with 93 exhibitors claiming \$9 million in direct sales and projecting an additional \$241 million over the year. Given the vagueness of measuring the dollar value of a business contact, the show is probably worth much more. The U.S. government undertakes an international marketing campaign on behalf of the exhibitors.

As for the public portion of the pavilion, Mr. Cohen said candidly that it was for "image and waving the flag." The mainstay of this will be the National Aeronantics and Space Administration exhibit, with a model of the space shuttle's flight deck as well as wares from the aeronau-(Continued on Page 115)

# SOVIET AVIATION Coasting on Technological Plateau

By Robert Hotz

WASHINGTON — The Soviet acrospace industry comes to the 1981 Paris air show with a sparse array of new equipment, reflecting the technological platean it has been coasting on for the last five years.

Soviet engineers have been unable to move their industry in recent years at a pace suffi-cient to equal the technological progress of Western Europe and the United States in such key areas as large, high-bypass-ratio turbofan engines that power Western wide-body transports; microelectronics, the key to autome radar and tactical missile guidance; secolynamic and engine controls for large aircraft; large Apollo-type man-rated space boosters; and the whole spectrum of new manufacturing technologies. The perception of this growing gap in the early 1970s was one of the motives for the Soviet Union's pursuit of detente, which it hoped would enable it to tap U.S.

technology.

The newest hardware the Russians are dis-The newest hardware the Russians are the playing in Paris consists of two helicopters, the Mil Mi-26 and Mi-17, both enlarged versions of Mil designs shown in Paris a decade ago. The rest of the exhibit features familiar designs such at the Yakovlev Yak-42 medium-hand transport, the Hyushin Il-86A 350-passenger airbus, the Antonov An-72 short takeoff and leading (STO). landing (STOL) transport and a replica of the Salynt-Soyuz space station, still manned by cosmonauts after more than three years in or-

The Russians traditionally do not display military hardware at the Paris show although all of the transports shown in Aeroflot markings have provided important airlift capacity in various Soviet military ventures.

# Long-Range Goals

The Soviet technological plateau has inhibited development in large, longe-range tran-sports, a new generation of larger and more complex fighters and ground-attack planes, and the coming generation of large, manned, permanently orbiting space stations. But it has not discouraged sustained official support to achieve these goals.

The new generation of Soviet mintary aircraft gets top priority from Kremlin planners. It is less affected by the technological plateau because the fighters and ground-attack planes depend on smaller engines designed for high performance over short periods, in contrast to the large, long-endurance, highly economical engines required for large transports. The Sovi-et engine design bureau headed by the late Scrgei Tumansky pioneered many of the techniques to get the extremely high temperatures

Robert Hotz, a staff member of the European Edition of the New York Herald Tribune in 1936-37, recently retired after 25 years as editor-in-chief of Aviation Week & Space Technology. He has made a number of trips to the Soviet Union over 20 years, and is acquainted with most of the senior Soviet aircraft designers and

of supersonic fighter engines, including laserof supersonic fighter engines, including laser-drilling of holes finer than human hair in tur-bine blades for air cooling and ceramic coat-ings of metal blades. The design burean has left a legacy that enables the new Soviet fight-ers to reach short-burst speeds close to three times the speed of sound (Mach 3).

In the early 1970s, the Russians made a ba-ic chief in their conduct their metallors.

sic shift in their combat sircraft design philosophy. They switched from short-range inter-ceptors, simed at territorial defense, to aircraft with ranges covering most of Western Europe and parts of England. They also switched from relatively simple and cheap fighters such as the MiG-21 and Su-7 to much more complex and expensive designs — such as the MiG-23 for ground attack and the MiG-25 for air defense and reconnaissance - to achieve greater offensive ranges and combat capability.

These aircraft incorporated complex air in-

let designs for high supersonic speeds, a varia-ble sweep wing to combine subsonic long-range cruise with supersonic penetration to targets, airborne radar and a heavy load of missile armament guided by radar, infrared and lasers. The Russians are improving this generation of fighters through the MiG-27, an advanced version of the swing-wing MiG-23 that sacrifices some range for heavier armament with improved radar; the Su-19, another the sacrification of swing wing attack plane; and the two-seat MiG-25F equipped with a "look-down, shoot-down." capability to defend against low-level penetrating bembers such as the B-1 and terrain-hugging Cruise missiles.

# High Priority

The development of this "look-down, shootdown" capability has high priority in the Soviet fighter development program. Extensive flight testing of various radar and missile combinations against target drones has been conducted on instrumented test ranges. Two of the new generation of Soviet fighters (designated RAMs because of their appearance recently as experimental prototypes at Ramenskoye, the main Soviet flight test center located on a hend in the Moscow River southeast of the Kremlin), are designed specifically to carry the



# De Gaulle Airport Returns to 'Human Scale'

By Alan Tillier

PARIS — Prestige was the aim behind the construction of Charles de Gaulle airport, which opened in 1974. It was grandiose, but not the stuff of architectural greatness. The huge, circular, enclosed, multistory concrete bowl proved too much for too many.

For a while, it held travelers in awe. crisscrossing escalators encompassed in Plexiglas, the great (and often dangerous) dipping conveyor best taking passengers on a seeming-ly interminable journey to the satellites, the raw concrete outside and the Maxim's restanrants inside for those who could not afford the real thing in central Paris.

And the sheer complexity of the place. One went around and around, looking for the entrance to the parking lots, then around and down to departures, arrivals and boutiques. It price increases, and the present terminal

was fascinating in a sense, a place to explore if one had time. The latecomer was perplexed. The arriving passenger found it almost incomprehensible that one should go up to collect baggage rather than go down. In the early days, there was little information about arrivals and departures. A circular wall for the most part separated travelers and the people await-

Most passengers preferred it to Heathrow Airport in London, for example, but it wore badly for those working in the heart of the place in windowless rooms. The builders, Aeroport de Paris, responsible for all Paris airports and many overseas, were not entirely to

Plans for the airport were made when air traffic was booming, before the various fuel

Work was started on Aerogare 2 in 1973, halted in 1974 for four years, then resumed The first part of Acrogare 2 will open in November, and passengers on the Paris-London run will notice the difference.

The new terminal is on one level, and the distance between the entrance doors and the departure lounge via passport control, checkin and security is roughly 50 yards and then another 50 to the plane. It is simplicity itself, what architects call the "module" system low, interconnected terminals in contrast to the "concentrated" system at the first terminal.

An aerial view of the new terminal shows an oval-shaped design bordered by two-story buildings (the second story houses technical quarters). The planners have returned to the human scale as it exists at Orly West and

South, the terminals on the south side of Paris used by French domestic lines and a small

number of European carriers. The decoration at Aerogare 2 is going to be imaginative - glazed interior concrete and floors of marble, earthenware tiles and granite. A clever lighting effect will give a golden hue to the departure lounge, Lighting for the most part will be natural. Seating colors will be those of Air France, the airline that will take up most of the space on moving day, Oct. 26. Part of the roof immediately above departures is in copper treated to look like that of the Paris Opera. No interior piping will be visible to the traveler, as it is in the present terminal. The use of raw concrete has been played down

After opening, the new terminal will be used

(Continued on Page 15S)

nge mous winter only aims from and has a claimled soon, there could be retrogression and the concern that "Taiwan not be al-Jr., the State Department has an-· Pentagon officers, reversing their judg- friendship treaty with Moscow." nounced.

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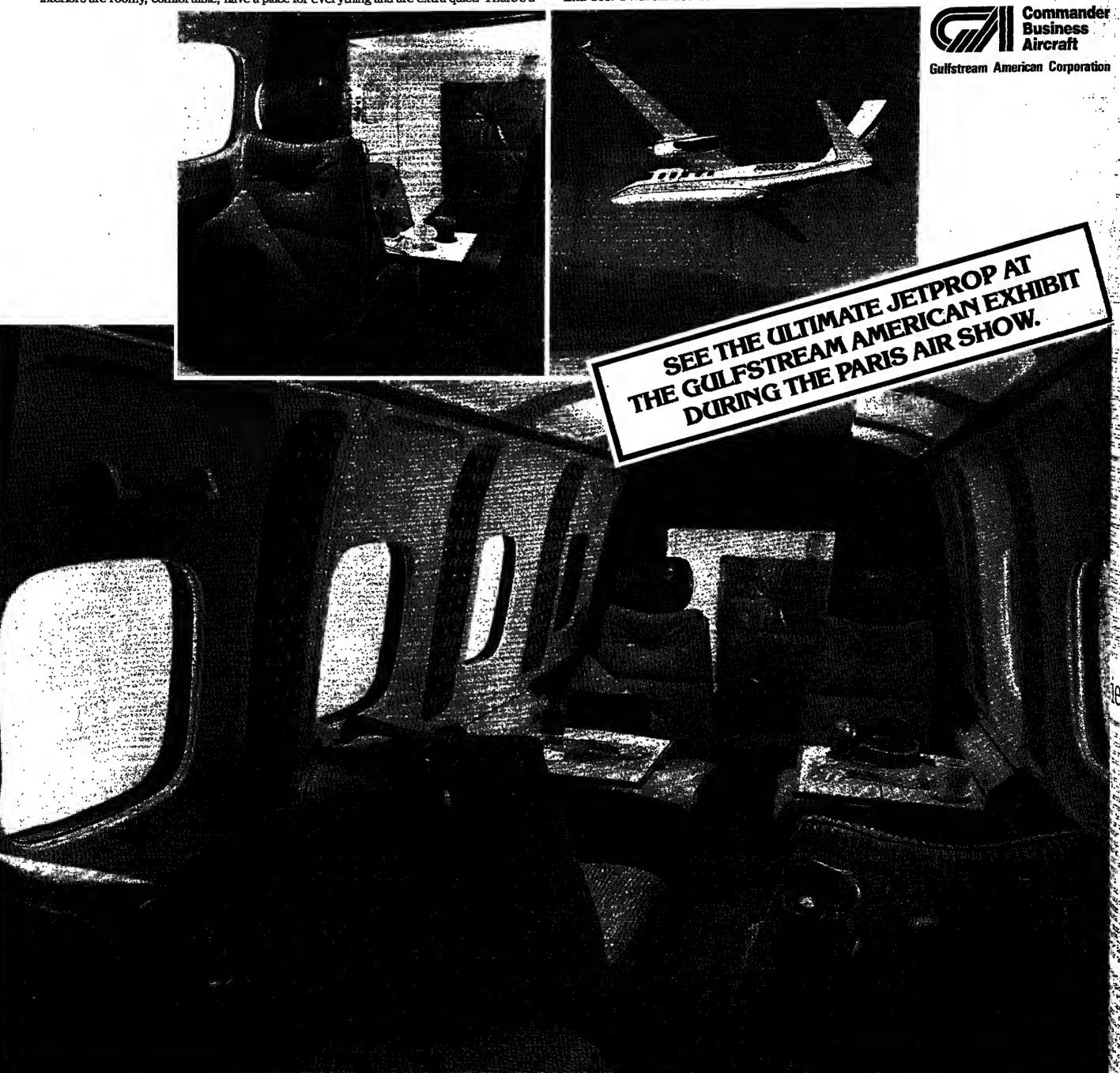
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# -AEROSPACE

# Ariane Test Is Key to Europe Space Plans

(Continued from Page 9S) of Ariane and ESA's future space transport

A longer-range problem — some call it a potential crisis — is looming over the European space program's capacity to continue at its present pace during the next 10 years.

Although virtually no one expects ESA to fold, member governments — many facing recession and double digit inflation — have not hidden their intention to cut the agency's annual budget substantially in the next few years. The budget, currently about \$850 million, could fall to about \$520 million by 1983 or 1984, ESA officials said. "The discus over the budget will continue until the end of the year, but there is no doubt that one result will be a reduced infestyle," Mr. Bignier said. The ESA official's statement reinforced

widespread fears in Enropean industrial cir-cles that the business fallout in the form of contracts will also diminish unless new projects can be launched with the support of the 11 member governments.

The largest contributors to ESA's 1981 general budget are West Germany (26.82 percent), France (22.45 percent) and Britain (14.42 percent) while Belgium, Denmark, Spain, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland each contribute less than 7 percent. than 7 percent

### Spacelab

However, West Germany is the main backer of Spacelab, a manned and reusable space laboratory; it contributes 64.78 percent of the budget, against France's 12.07 percent. France contributes 79.34 percent to Ariane's costs, against West Germany's 5.31

Both projects are the centerpieces of ESA's program — French and West German industries have also been the prime beneficiaries -- and each will continue drawing industry attention during the next few years, mainly with a view to new government

budgets.

The Spacelab was designed to be placed in orbit by NASA's space shuttle and, barring possible changes in the U.S. schedule, the first launching is scheduled for September, 1983, ESA officials said.

A total of 37 scientific and technological experiments — 13 sponsored by NASA and 24 by ESA — have been selected for the first

mission, which will be conducted by an American and a European astronaut -

known to space buffs as payload specialists.

The ESA has selected three candidates, including a West German, a Swiss and a Dutchman, and they are expected to draw considerable attention at the ESA stand during the Paris Air Show. "The Americans are sending over their shuttle stars and we shall have ours." an ESA official said.

Some West German aerospace officials have raised questions over ESA's budget and over whether it might make more sense for Boun to follow its own space program, possi-bly in bilateral cooperation with NASA.

ESA's future got something of a boost on May 10 with the election of Francois Mitterrand as France's president. "During the campaign, questions were put to both Mr. [Valery] Giscard d'Estaing and Mr. Mitterrand, and it now appears that there will be continuity," Mr. Bignier said.

In an answer to Air et Cosmos, a respected

French aerospace magazine, Mr. Mitterrand said that not only was be committed to Ariane and European satellite projects, but he favored expanding the European effort through the year 2000, citing both manned and non-manned projects, including the launching of space stations.

An immediate problem facing ESA is the controversy with Washington, which stemmed from cuts in NASA's budget. As part of the emerging transatlantic coopera-tion, U.S. and European satellites were scheduled for launching by the shuttle by 1985. Each was to fly over the north and south poles of the sun, an area into which no spacecraft has penetrated. ESA officials, who have regularly protest-

ed Washington's withdrawal from its part of the project, said that half of its \$150-million budget had already been committed to the European solar craft's development, involving scientists from 17 institutes in member

"It was a unilateral move by Washington, but we also are upset because it raises doubts about future cooperation with the United States," a senior ESA official said, adding that there was only one possible solution — a less costly spacecraft. The lobbying in Washington to restore the project will con-

tinue," he said.

Space officials in Washington and Paris

said that the danger was that, if ESA and NASA cannot work together successfully. the Europeans might be tempted to step up their cooperation with the Soviet Union, the only nation that has a space program similar to NASA's. "France already works with the Soviets in the manned field, so this path already has a precedent," a European official

Meanwhile, plans are under way for the development of Ariane's services. ESA officials said. Assuming that the third launching succeeds, a fourth and final test is scheduled for October. From then on, Ariane will be operational and, judging by its order book, there is plenty of business lined up.

The first commercial launching is scheduled for February, 1982, orbiting a maritime and weather communications satellite, and this will be followed by 45 others running through 1990. About two-thirds of those scheduled are considered firm orders, including several launchings for non-European customers, among them a communications sat-ellite for a group of Arab nations.

The production of the launchers is proceeding under the direction of Arianespace a French-headquartered consortium of 36 aerospace and other industrial companies; 11 banks located in member countries, and the French government's space agency, which has the largest single share, 34 per-

Although the costs being quoted are subject to negotiation and frequency of use, an Ariane launching could average around \$34 million. NASA's price is \$38 million for a roughly equivalent launching with an Atlas-Centaur launcher, ESA officials said. Both quotes are higher than those of the U.S. space shuttle, which, depending on the pay-load, presently vary between \$11 million and \$26 million per mission. NASA and ESA officials quickly note that those prices will be reviewed - and probably scaled upward during 1985.

Both NASA and ESA are planning spa-cious exhibits during the air show and potential customers are expected to be doing plenty of talking and possibly negotiating launching contracts. "Interested customers are certainly expected, but we look at it more as contact work, rather than negotiating," an

# Paris Air Show: A Scent of Big Money

(Continued from Page 9S)

ncs division. In the two days before the show, the pavilion has hosted an International Aero-

the pavilion has hosted an International Aerospace Symposium jointly sponsored by NASA,
the Commerce Department and the U.S. Air
Force, with an international list of space experts, including cosmonaut Valery Ryumin
and astronaut John Young.

Showing the flag is an important part of
business as well. The aerospace industry is the
largest net exporting industry in the United
States, with a projected 11-year peak total of
\$18, billion in 1981, Although the United
States, continues to dominate the market,
strong introdes are being made, notably by strong mroads are being made, notably by

According to the Commerce Department, exports will account for 48 percent of full-time production jobs in acrospace in the United States. While the United States has projected a trade surplus for this year in acrospace of \$14.2 billion, Europe and Japan have made tremendous inroads on the U.S. domestic market, with \$3.1 billion worth of exports there in 1980, 94 percent higher than the year before. These gains are mainly in small aircraft, heli-

copters and aircraft engine parts. Increased Competition The U.S. market share in general aircraft (as' opposed to airlines and military) is three-quar-ters of the world total. Canada is going after that market with the Challenger. Japan, with a government-backed sircraft industry that is veloping in much the same way as Japanese electronics did earlier, is building business jets for the U.S. market, Of the 22 Japanese exhibitors, the only sircraft on display will be two Missibishi seven to nine-passenger business places. France, the United Kingdom and Israel have also been increasing their share in this market. The Israelis are showing for the first time their Westwind-2 business jet.

The fastest-growing sector in air transporta-tion is helicopters. It is estimated that by 1985 there will be as many civilian as military helicopters in the Western world. In the next 10 years, the civilian fleet is expected to double. Aerospatiale, the French national company

that will be showing six new helicopters in its

display, is well-situated in this market internationally and in the United States, where it controls the Aerospatiale Helicopters Corp. Even the U.S. Coast Guard has ordered 90 French helicopters. The \$640 million of turnover by Aerospatiale's helicopter division in 1980 was

78 percent in exports.
Inroads are also being made in the growing market for commuter jets, notably by the Canadian de Havilland DHC-7 and Fokker F-

The Commerce Department, in a report 10 years ago, warned U.S. industry that it would be increasingly difficult to maintain its edge in the world aircraft market because of combined international efforts. The first significant development was the supersonic passenger jet, Concorde. True, both the French and British lose money on it, but it illustrated the potiential of international cooperation and the ability of Europe in partnership to compete with the United States.

Today, it takes billions of dollars to develop a new aircraft. More and more, the industry is the example of Airbus, which was built with French, West German and British partnership as well as the participation of the Spanish firm Casa and the Dutch Fokker.

Boeing, which had more than \$2.4 billion in sales in the first trimester of this year, is devel-oping a 211-seat 767 jet in partnership with Italy's Actitalia and Japan's Civil Transportation Development Corp.

Acrospatiale and Acritalia are considering

the development of a 40- to 50-passenger com-muter plane. A new West German-Japanese helicopter will be at the show.

McDonnell Douglas and Fokker are working on a 150-scat medium-range turbofan. The McDonnell military side is building a longer-range version of British Aerospace's Harrier with a joint sales arrangement. The British are also interested in working with the United States and European countries on a new air-tosurface missile system.

So, while one of the attractions of Le Bourget has always been showing wares under a national banner, there is very little in technology today that comes exclusively from one country. Some multinationals have become so

dispersed that they find it difficult to choose a flag. Philips did not come to the show this year because it did not want to be divided between the Netherlands and Canada.

The emphasis on all new aircraft, especially

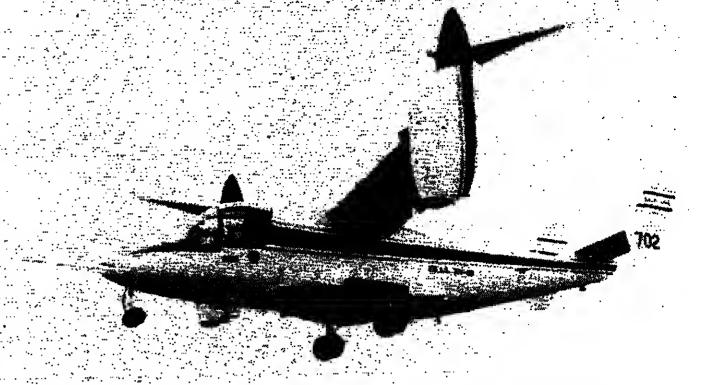
civilian, is fuel economy. For the time being, this is mainly being worked on through new materials, such as carbon fibers, and improved aerodynamics. Some companies, such as Lockheed, are doing research in alternative fuels. Lockheed feels that liquid hydrogen looks the most promising. Fuel economy has also brought back propellers and turboprops.

The competition for commercial airline sales in the 1980s will be fierce. Some companies probably will not survive. In addition to the problems of an aggressive field of builders are those caused by the shakiness of the airline industry. The U.S. industry showed more than an \$850-million deficit in 1980 and, according to Wheat First Securities, an industry analyst, it could be more than \$400 million this year. In part, the problem is energy costs. The 400 oeing 747s that comprise 7 percent of the world's airliners use more than 12.8 million gallons of fuel a day. Also, the number of passengers is declining, although some analysts expect this to be reversed some time next year. In this environment, most of the partici-

pants at Le Bourget, with the possible exception of the Russians, who are celebrating the 20th anniversary of the flight of the first man in space, are doing more than showing the flag. The British, with 60 exhibitors, will be continuing their tradition of being the third-largest national presence. British Acrospace scems to be an anomaly in the ailing British econo-

my. Although suffering from the same na-tionalizing and denationalizing process that other British industries complain of fust dena-tionalized this spring), it shows a healthy profit that rose 39.8 percent last year. This was helped by record imports to the United States and strong penetration in French and West German markets.

The show will be open from 9:30 a.m. to 6 p.m. June 5 through 14. It will be open to the public on June 6, 7, 8, 10, 13 and 14.



The Bell XV-15 has rotors that tilt upward for vertical takeoff and landing and forward for horizontal flight.

### U.S. to Demonstrate 'Tilt-Rotor Approach' VTOLWith Its Latest Helicopter-Plane Hybrid

PARIS — Someone seeing a helicopter for the first time would have good cause to be frightened by the big metallic dragonfly hover-ing uncertainly in the air, its rotary blades mping. It would be hard to believe that the thing was made for flying. In fact, it was not.

The helicopter was designed for takeoffs and landings, for which it is invaluable because it needs only a small pad. For the rest for flying — it is still on the drawing board. It is an unstable craft in flight, it uses a lot of fuel and it is slow because the rotary blades canse drag in forward flight. With this combination,

it has a very limited range.
In the last 40 years of efforts, the speed bas only been doubled. All along, there has been a feeling among engineers that the best improve-ment would be an airplane. That airplane is usually called a VTOL (for vertical takeoff and

There have been many attempts to make a helicopter that flies like a plane or a plane that lands and takes off like a helicopter. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration's aeronautics division was working on a VTOL called the XV-3 or "convertiplane" in the 1950s. This year at the Paris Air Show the descendant of that craft, the XV-15, will make daily demonstration flights, weather permitting. While this is not yet the craft that will change civil aviation, it does demonstrate that the so-called tilt-rotor approach may well ac-complish this in the next 10 years.

### **Problems Solved**

The XV-15 was developed by NASA and the U.S. Army, and two experimental craft have been built by Bell Helicopter Textron, Acord-ing to NASA, it has solved the problems of the earlier one, which was underpowered and had a tendency toward a type of instability known as whirl flutter when the plane exceeded about 175 mph.
The XV-15 demonstrated a cruise speed of

345 mph. The record helicopter speed, which is also held by Bell, is 316 mph, achieved with a jet engine. The XV-15 is an airplane with a 1,550-shp Lycoming T-53 engine mounted at both wing tips. (The abbreviation shp stands for shaft horsepower, a measure of power transmitted via the rotating shaft.) For vertical takeoffs, the rotors are in an upright position. In flight they can be rotated 90 degrees so that the craft becomes a propeller airplane. For landing, there is the option of reconverting to the belicopter configuration or rotating the engines 70 degrees for a short landing requiring less than 1,000 feet of runway. The rotors, however, are too long to permit a conventional airplane landing.

There are other VTOL projects. Lockheed has just completed wind-tunnel tests on a craft with a single, central, X-shaped rotor that after takeoff can lock into a position and function as wings. The only operational VTOL is the Harrier, a fighter jet from British Aerospace, which has made 116 deliveries to the Royal Air Force, 13 to the Spanish Navy and 110 of a version called AV-8A to the U.S. Marine Corps for air support in amphibious operations. But the Harrier - which is fast but consumes a lot of fuel and thus has a short range - is the kind of concept that only the military can afford.

The XV-15 has six and one-half pounds of lift for every unit of horsepower, only one-half pound less that the typical helicopter. The Harrier has only one-half pound per unit of horsepower. Although the XV-15 has nowhere near the cruise speed of a Harrier, it can cruise at double the speed of a helicopter with the same rate of fuel consumption as the slower

craft. Thus, its potential range is considerable and can be doubled by taking off with the en-

### gines rotated 70 degrees. Impressive Performance

The test pilots have reported impressive performance. The craft weighs just less than two tons and, carrying fuel for two hours, two pi-lots and more than 1,500 pounds of equipment, it can hover at more than 6,000 feet. According to the pilots, the takeoff, conversion and landing are smooth and easy. In the 70-degree configuration, the XV-15 has the rare advantage that in a landing the lift can be con-trolled independently of the air speed. An approach can easily be altered or corrected.

The two engines are connected by a drive shaft so that, if an engine fails (which hap-pened in a test flight), the other engine can drive both of them. In the event of a double engine failure, NASA claims, the XV-15 can glide in airplane configuration twice as far as a helicopter, then convert and auto-rotate to a

This is still an experimental craft. It is using engines that qualified in tests for a tilt wing. NASA may design new engines to improve performance, but it is the descendants of this craft that could revolutionize aviation.

Designs for derivatives with 25 to 100 passenger seats are being studied. The concept has great potential for city-to-city flights from cen-trally located heliports. The tilt-rotor aircraft is quiet, and NASA feels that it would have no problem conforming to noise-abatement repuirements. It also offers extreme flexibility for traffic control because of its ability to take off and land in any wind direction.

A prototype called the D-326 is being developed. It has a 30-passenger capacity and assumes the best technology available at the moment, such as new T-64 General Electric engines. The craft is being designed to service offshore oil rigs. If oil exploration continues to intensify further off shore, the market for such a craft would be considerable.

In theory, the D-326 can take off vertically with 30 passengers, fly 344 miles in 65 minutes, land on an oil rig, return with the passengers and still have a 45-minute fuel reserve. NASA expects the D-326 to produce between 50 percent and 100 percent more passenger miles per dollar (depending on range) than a

NASA and Bell expect to have tilt-rotor aircraft on the civilian market by 1990.

-- MARK J. KURLANSKY

# COMMUTER AIRLINES Small Firms Thrive With U.S. Deregulation

By Deborah Ward WASHINGTON — Despite a downturn in

the economy and increased operating costs, U.S. commuter airlines are flying high, In 1980, commuter planes carried an estimated 15.5 million passengers, 1.5 million more than in 1979, and nearly 500 million pounds of cargo, a 25-million-pound increase. They undertook 2.9 million flights and recorded 2.2 million flight hours, which makes them account for one-third of U.S. scheduled airline

Comparing passenger growth, trunk carrier traffic (which includes about 15 major U.S. airline companies) increased by an overall average of 6.9 percent from 1971 to 1979, local service carrier traffic by 8.4 percent, and com-muter traffic by 14 percent. The biggest jump in commuter passenger growth occurred in 1979, when 14 million passengers (26.7 percent more than in 1978) took to the skies in commuter planes.

Much of this success is due to the Airline Deregulation Act, passed in October, 1978. With deregulation, the commuter industry blossomed. "[It's] growing like a weed," said Langhorne Bond, then the administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration. With more and more trunk carriers abandoning service to marginal markets, he predicted: "We're going to see more flights per day with smaller airplanes and therefore a better level of service."

His predictions have been fulfilled. Commuter airlines picked up 46 communities that were discarded by the major carriers after deregulation. Today, commuter planes fly into and out of 605 North American airports and provide exclusive service to about half of these

During the first full year after deregulation. commuter companies increased their aircraft fleet size substantially, according to the Commuter Airline Association of America. Today,

the 237 commuter carriers operate more than 1,600 aircraft, of which 267 are reserved for

while the number of companies seems large, only a few generate the majority of business. In fact, according to the commuter associa-tion, the top 50 commuter companies account for 81 percent of all passenger boardings, and the top 100 companies for 94 percent. The top 10 carriers are Prinair, Golden West Airlines, Ransome Airlines, Air New England, Air Wisconsin, Rio Airways, Metro Airlines, Pennsylvania Commuter Airlines, Henson Aviation and Britt Airlines.

Many passengers have never heard of some of these, but reservations can usually be made through the major carriers such as United or American airlines. Some major airline companies train commuter personnel and help out with airport agent services. And commuter companies help each other by lending planes or sharing personnel when necessary.

Since many commuters employ small staffs that do almost everything (issue tickets, handle baggage and even fly the planes), operating costs are relatively low but are subject to the same problems as those of the trunk carriers. Fuel prices and the high cost of federal requirements burden all commuter lines.

# Rigorous Audit

In December, 1979, the commuter industry underwent a rigorous audit of its operating practices during hearings on commuter airline afety. The bearings were called because of the increase in the number of fatal crashes. In 1978, 36 persons died in commuter accidents; in 1979, 59 died. As a result of the bearings, broad safety standards were implemented at a cost to the industry about \$7 million, according to the commuter association. industry officials admit that some of these

standards, such as tougher maintenance re-quirements, additional pilot training and test-

# Soviet Aerospace Industry Is Seen Coasting on a Technological Plateau

battle not only to the Cruise missile but also to the aircraft from which it is launched. The Russians are setting up a ground-based radar network mounted on 200-foot towers

than can also look down on terrain-hugging penetrators, and are developing an advanced version of an AWACS (Airborne Warning and Control System) aircraft. They are using a ver-sion of the II-86 airbus to mount a image rotating antenna atop the fuselage and pack the interior with all the data-processing and display systems necessary to guide a fleet of interceptors close enough to their targets so the fighter's own radar and missiles can take over. The Soviet Union has had a crude AWACS capability for nearly 10 years with the tur-soprop-powered Tu-114 transport carrying the long range radar and working with the Tu-28 with air-to-air missiles. From their orbiting staicus in international airspace over the Arctic, the To-114s can monitor transatlantic air traf-fic as far south as Philadelphia. However, nei-the the Tu-114 nor the Fiddler can look down sufficiently with its radar to pick up low-level

enetrators. The Russians have always stimulated fierce etition in fighter development, going hack to the 1930s, when the present crop of finior designers raced experimental sport es at the great Tushino air shows. In the age, the competition narrowed to the design ns headed by Artem Mikoyan (MiG) and Sukhoi (Su). The Mikoyan MiG-21 beat he Sukhoi Su-9 as the first supersome invior, and the MiG-23 won over the Su-17 the first swing wing attack plane.

# Won Next Round

that Mr. Sukhoi won the next round with his hig delta-wing Mach 2.8 Su-15, picked as the main the defense interceptor over the MiG-25, which was relegated mainly to reconnaissance because of its 80,000-foot altitude and Mach

In the second round of attack competition,

both the MiG-27 and the Su-24 are being heavily produced as an indication of the tremen-dons emphasis the Russians are giving to reequipping not only their air force but all the Warsaw Pact air forces with long-range, heavily armed attack planes.

Regardless of which design wins the competition as the first-line Red Air Force plane, the loser is put into production for secondary use by reserve forces or Soviet bloc allies. The Russians also export their aging first-line com-bat aircraft and are second only to the United States in international military aircraft sales.

# Interceptor Competition

The experimental flight test competition for the Red Air Force interceptor of the 1980s has begun at Ramenskoye between the Mikoyan design (RAM-K) and the Sukhoi entry (RAM-L). These aircraft have top speeds of above Mach 2.5 at altitude, combined with slightly better than Mach 1 on the deck. The Mikoyan design is about twice the size of the Sakhoi with a 60,000-pound gross weight, a swing wing and a "look-down shoot-down" radar that can spot targets over 50 miles and guide its heavy load of air-to-air missiles to the kill far beyond visual range. The Sukhoi entry has a twin tail and looks superficially like the U.S. Navy F-18. It has a longer-ranging radar with search capability over 100 miles, and missile guidance tracking for its eight long-range airto-air missiles over 80 miles.

A new attack prototype (RAM-J) is being tested at Ramenskoye with engines mounted on a semi-armored wing, an internal 30-millimeter anti-tank gun and a heavy load of standoff rockets and laser-guided missiles clustered on eight underwing pylons.

Experimental bomber development is continning with two types reaching the experimental stage. One is a large straight-wing aircraft apparently designed for long-range maritime patrol and a platform for launching anti-ship missiles. The other is a large delta-wing design resembling the ill-fated Tupolev Tu-144 supersonic transport. The supersonic, swing-wing Backfire bomber is still in full production about 30 annually. Several hundred are in service with both the air force and the growing naval air force.

Both versions carry heavy stand-off missiles that can be launched nearly 100 miles from their targets, outside the range of most air de-fenses. The Backfire extends its variable sweep wings to achieve long-range subsonic cruise, then folds them to get the arrowhead configu ration needed for a supersonic dash to the target. Although it was planned as a mediumrange replacement for the aging Badger (Tu-16) fleet, the combination of the swing wing and aerial refueling equipment provide it with intercontinental range, and embroiled it in the SALT controversy as a strategic bomber. After studying the U.S. use of the armed-

attack and troop-carrying helicopters in Viet-nam, and the Egyptian conversion of the Sovi-et Mi-8 transport helicopter into an attack ve-hicle in the 1973 Middle East war, the Russians decided to develop their own attack helicopter as a battlefield weapon.

The Mil design bureau now headed by

Marat Tishchenko combined the functions of the U.S. transport and attack helicopters into a single design. The Mil-designed Hind series A through D can carry a plateon of infantrymen with anti-aircraft and anti-tank missiles, and also packs its own heavy load of armament to attack enemy tanks and armored personnel carriers and even engage in air-to-air combat with other helicopters. The Hind helicopters were an integral part of the intervention in Afghanistan and are still heavily engaged against rebels in the mountainous areas.

# Naval Air Force

The Soviet Union is also developing a growing naval air force, with three anti-submarine aircraft carriers at sea and a 50,000-ton attack carrier in an advanced stage of construction. The ASW carriers Minsk, Kiev and Moskava the Mediterranean with their complements of and fly forward at aircraft speeds driven by

sonar dunking equipment, depth charges and torpedoes — and Yakoviev Forger vertical takeoff and landing attack planes superficially resembling the British Harrier. The Minsk recently moved to the Pacific, where it is now based at Vladivostok.

# Heavy Pressure

Air transport plays a major role in the Soviet Union, where vast distances, sparse railroad and highway networks, and rivers that flow the wrong way offer little alternative. Kremlin planners put heavy pressure on the aerospace industry and Aeroflot, the state-owned airline, to constantly increase passenger and cargo ca-pacity. There are two objectives: to take passengers off surface vehicles, freeing them for industrial freight; and to exploit the oil, gas and mineral resources in Siberia.

Oleg Antonov, designer of a line of transports ranging from the giant An-22 to the single-engine An-2, the most successful bush plane of its era, explains that some of his transport designs may look unconventional to Westerners because they are made to operate without airfields - off snow, ice, frozen tundra, grass, dirt and desert. Many of their missions take them to places in the wilderness where no human being has been.

Most of the Soviet transports and helicopters are designed for specific and often unique national missions that are very different from conventional Western airline requirements. The original giant Mi-6 helicopter, still the largest in the world, was designed to execute the geological survey of Siberia, taking a crew of geologists and their 12 tons of equipment into hitherto inaccessible regions. The Mi-10 flying crane was designed to lift bulldozers, diesel generators, prefabricated housing and other heavy machinery to start development for oil drilling and mining.

The Mil design bureau even tried to develop The ASW carriers Minsk, Kiev and Moskava a weird-looking convertible plane — that could have become familiar to the U.S. 6th fleet in hover like a helicopter under two huge rotors

turboprops - to lay oil and gas pipes from the air across spongy swamps and tundra. The ma-chine made one appearance at the Paris air show but later vibrated apart during the test program. The Russians are tackling the problem with other designs.

Mr. Antonov's An-72 STOL cargo plane,

making its second appearance in Paris, is an experiment to reach the same type of places that his tiny An-28 — the no-airfield plane now serves with heavy cargo, a difficult prob-lem that no Western designer faces.

When Alexander Yakovlev showed me the preliminary design of his Yak-42 transport in Moscow in 1973, he noted that it was being built to serve Siberian cities that did not then exist. The Yak-42, a 120-passenger medium-range trijet, entered Aeroflot service last year and will soon begin servicing the Siberian cities that have sprung up around the big oil and mining complexes. The Yak-42 is powered by the only high-bypass-turbofans the Soviet engine industry has been able to produce, the 14,500-pound thrust Lotarev designs from the Ivchenko engine plant at Zaporozhe. Their power is less than 20 percent of that produced by the big Western turbofans, however.

The II-86 airbus is a good example of how this lack of large efficient turbofans has affected Soviet aircraft designers. The Il-86 was designed by Ganrikh Novozhilov, successor to the late Sergei Ilyushin, as a 350-passenger airbus to hand the heavy seasonal traffic loads from the big industrial cities of the north to the Crimean and Black Sea, where most Soviet

workers get a month's vacation. It is a double-decker with walk-in bassage compartments at the lower level, and an upper deck for passengers. To achieve full operational capability, it needs 40,000- to 50,000-pound thrust high-bypass-ratio turbofans such as are built by Pratt & Whitney, Rolls Royce and General Electric. Strenuous efforts were made to purchase these engines for the Il-86 during the detente era but were rejected on security grounds. So the Il-86 took to the air powered

by the best the Soviet engine industry could build — 24,000 Kuznetzov NK-8 turbofans with a bypass ratio just over one. Under these conditions, the Il-86 can function over its design range with reduced payload or carry a full payload over proportionally shorter ranges.

Similarly, the failure to master the intricate engine development problems of the supersonic cruise transport put the Tupolev Tu-144 supersonic transport program on the shelf. A supersonic cruise engine has to function efficiently all the way from low subsonic to high supersonic in an incredibly delicate and flexible design from air inlets to exit nozzles. The Anglo-French Concorde is the only air-

craft in the world today, military or civil, that can sustain cruise at Mach 2 without using fuel-guzzling afterburners, and it demonstrates this feat a dozen times a day over the North Atlantic. During a brief airline service trial between

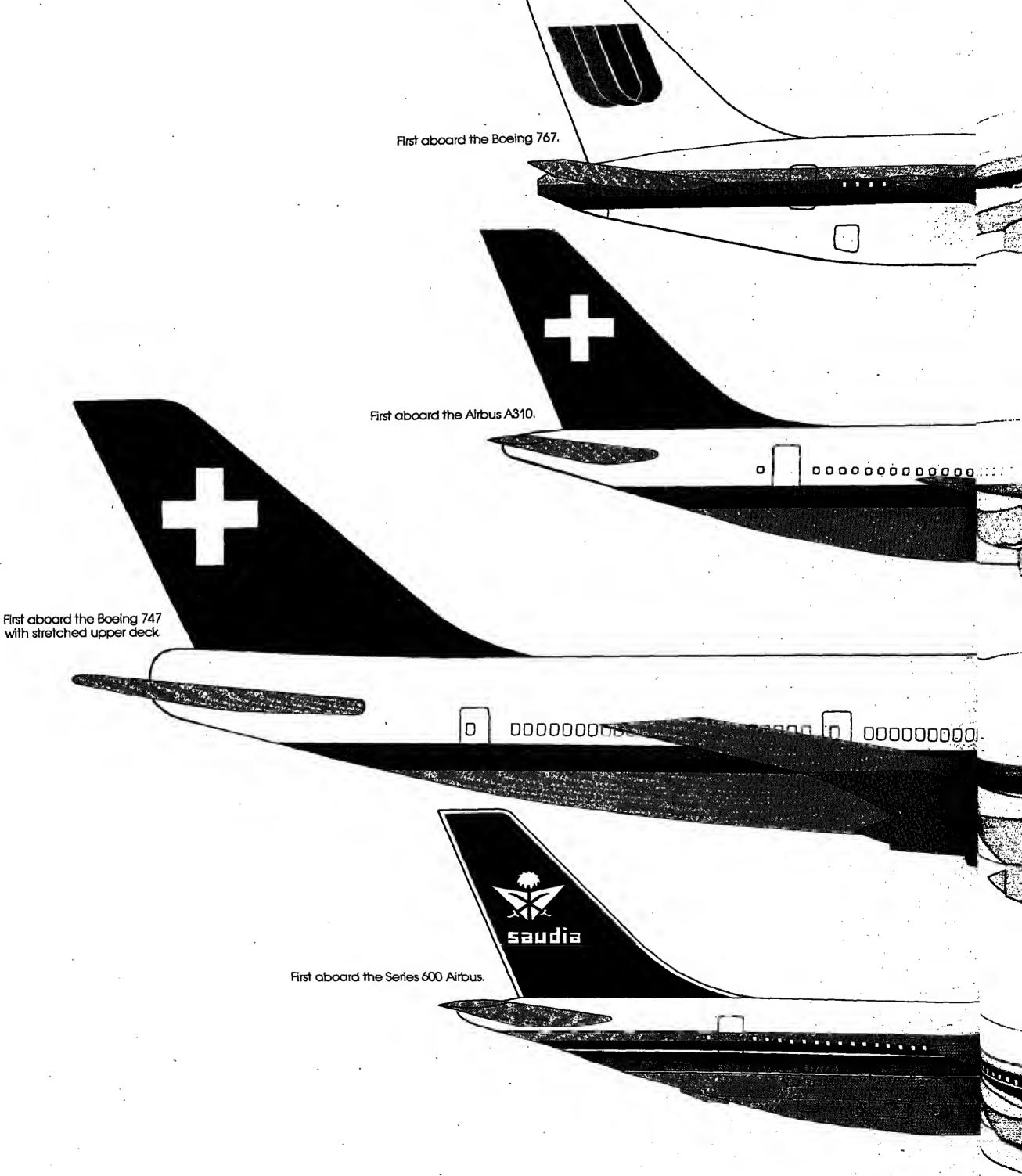
Moscow and Alma-Ata, the Aeroflot pilots found that they had to use afterburners to cruise supersonically, offering a choice of quickly running out of fuel or throttling back to subsonic. The Russians badly need the Tu-44 and have not given up on solving the prob-

The Russians have a huge domesuc market for their transports, and only in recent years have they made any efforts to export. The very efficient Yak-40 was the first to test the export market. There was strong interest in building it under license in the United States. But it failed to meet several U.S. safety standards, including a fireproof wall between the passenger compartment and the third engine, which is on

So when he began work on the Yak-42, its successor, Mr. Yakovlev designed it to meet U.S. Federal Aviation Agency certification re-quirements. It is the first Russian aircraft so designed, and when it enters the export market it will provide a test of how well Soviet designs can do in the competitive international mark-

nke mind which buys aims from and has a claimed soon, there could be retrogression. Jr., the State Department has an · Pentagon officers, reversing their judg- friendship treaty with Moscow."

# THE FUEL-FRUCE FIRST ABOA



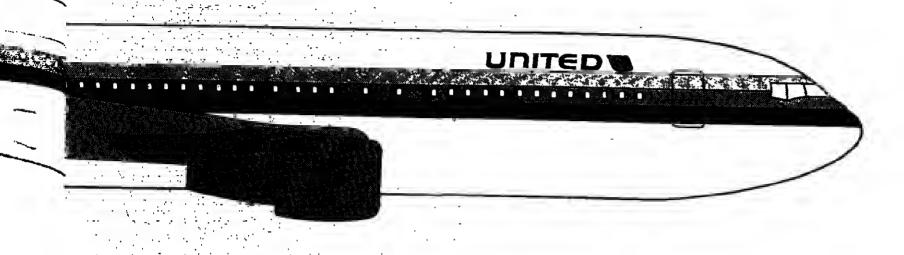
These wide-body aircraft have all been launched with the Pratt & Whitney 7R4 engine, latest model of the JT9D.

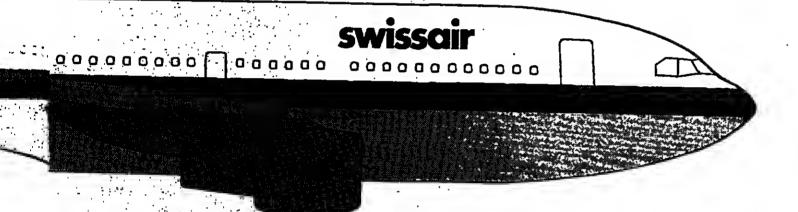
**Fuel efficiency is one reason.** The 7R4 uses nearly 10% less fuel than any wide-body

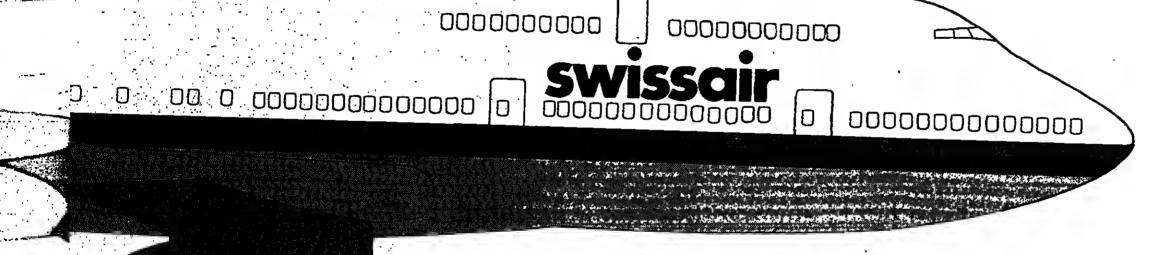
engine flying today and significantly less than any new or derivative engine now available.

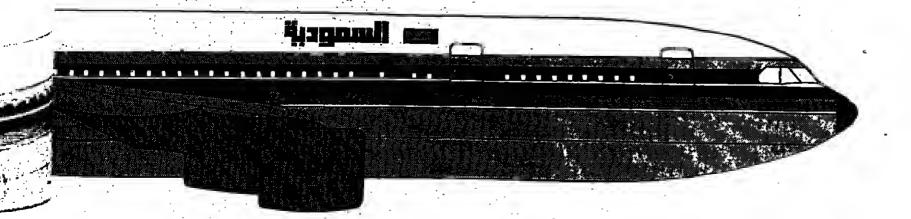
**Proven technology is another.** Serving 55 airlines, the basic JT9D engine is the world's

# SIZENGINE. DIEFRSIS.









st experienced wide-body power plant, over 36 million engine flight hours.

ability is still another. The JT9D has ome the standard of comparison for eval-ng the reliability of all other wide-body

engines worldwide.

No wonder the 7R4 is the engine of choice. For today's wide-body aircraft. For tomorrow's wide-body aircraft.



# **CALIFORNIA**

Industry, Generally Strong, Expects a Boost From Reagan's Drive to Strengthen Military

By Bob Williams

L OS ANGELES — Southern California's aerospace induswhich generally has been flying high in recent years, expects to receive a boost from the Reagan administration's drive to strengthen U.S. military capabilities. A long-term national commitment to project U.S. power in the world and in space could keep factories and engineering shops humming

Industry giants are already sit-ting on multibillion-dollar backlogs for hardware and research. Increased demands for these - and a few new projects, like the MX mobile missile system, a variant of the B-1 bomber and maybe the CX transport plane — should propel the region's acrospace business into an era of even greater expansion, according to many observers.
"Southern California has always

received its share of defense dollars," said John P. Stenbit, TRW's marketing director. "So 1 think we're bound to benefit from increased spending. There are a lot of planes, missiles and other hardware to be bought."

But there remain doubts, uncertainties and practical limitations. "So much depends on how the money is spent," Mr. Stenhit said.
"It depends on which companies win the contracts, the inflation component you get when you throw a lot of money into one industry, the question of whether we achieve a stable growth or find ourselves heading into another boom-and-bust disaster. It's really an interesting mix of possibilities.

### Less Science

In simple terms, be said, any weapons system that requires high technology will be good for South-ern California, while orders for ships and bullets will be bad because most of the work will go to contractors in other areas. With the new emphasis on less science and more procurement, firms in any area that were counting on big research contracts will not fare as

A few analysts are lukewarm or even downright skeptical about the impact of increased military spending, at least in the near term.
"I just don't see a significant change," said John Simon of AM-DEC, a firm that carries out re-search for institutional brokers. Southern California companies may be getting some prime contracts, but you have to remember that a lot of the manufacturing

top manpower

products

exports

We ore exporting 80 % of our

helicopter production, 70 % of aur

mark of quality of our products -

of our competitive sales policy.

misslies, 90 % of our airplones, as a

tailored to morket requirements, and

Commercial aviation is in deep trouble, he said, a factor reflected in declining orders for the Douglas Aircraft DC-10 and the Lockheed L-1011 Tristar. And space, the third sector in aerospace, is not doing that well either, he said, with the ootable exception of Rockwell's space shuttle.

Most industry leaders, however, take a strongly upbeat view, even while stressing the uncertainties. "All the things we've asked for are here," said Hughes Aircraft President John Richardson, referring to the administration's reordering of national priorities. "Now we have to perform ... Now it's up to us."

**Industrial Base** 

He said that the Department of Defense and the Congress were taking what he called long-overdue initiatives to restore the country's military industrial base, whose erosion in recent years is evident in aging facilities and machinery, shortages in critical materials, increasing lead times and the "withering away" of the many suppliers that prime contractors count on to maintain their "surge capaci-

Those initiatives, Mr. Richardson said, include multiyear contracts to improve the stability of government contracting better cash flow and profitability to counter high inflation and interest rates, and a reduction in the "regulatory morass" that comes with "micromanaging" military proj-

"We have an opportunity to show what we can do," Mr. Richardson said, "but if we stumble cost overruns, waste, mismanage-ment — then other people will come forward and start talking about redirection. I in no way assume that we have a long-term mandate from the American public to build up our defense posture

stronger and stronger." He said that he did not expe increased military outlays to lead immediately to higher employment and production. He estimates that it will take about three years for most major contractors to gear up to handle increased demands for military equipment.

B-1 Bomber

Rockwell International, however, believes that it will be in a good position to launch the B-1 project quickly, if the long-awaited signal comes from Washington. After

one of the world's largest aerospace manufacturers

specialists, engineers, chosen for their skill in particular fields.

Behind these means, o policy: to come up with the best product at

The most modern research, development and production facilities, where data processing plays a leading part: Computer Aided Design (CAD)

Not the first in the world, but olready the first In

french francs in 1980) and diversity of products.

We were incorporated in 1970 under the name of

Société Nationale Industrielle Aérospatiole, os o

Europe In terms of turnover (obove 13 billion

Computer Alded Monufacturing (CAM).

work goes to subcontractors in canceled production in 1977. Rockwell "kept the faith" by maintaining buge inventories of tools and supplies and holding to-gether a basic B-1 team — although it had to tear down or sell off some key facilities.

According to industry estimates, a decision to build 100 or more B-Is could be worth from \$12 billion to \$15 billion to Rockwell and its 3,000 suppliers. Earl Blount, a Rockwell spokesman in the Los Angeles suburb of El Segundo, said that the firm could start hiring about 2,500 workers in Southern California within six months of a contract award and that employment in the company's North American Aircraft Division should peak at about 21,000 by 1985-86.

Whatever the fate of the B-1, Rockwell's facilities in Downey and Palmdale will be busy for years huilding space shuttles, and the conglomerate's other divisions are involved in a bost of commercial, space and military projects. Hughes Aircraft, the region's

second-largest employer with more than 56,000 workers, reported record sales of \$2.6 billion in 1980 and a backlog of nearly \$6 billion. The company is in the third year of a five-year, billion-dollar program to expand its facilities, mainly in El Segundo, and to automate the design and manufacture of microelectronic devices.

Hughes produces airborne radars for the U.S. Navy's FA-18 Hornet and the Air Forces' F-15 Eagle, and has teamed with McDonnell Douglas in developing a long-range, ground-attack ver-sion of the F-15 called the Strike

### Space Projects

Although primarily a producer of high-technology military prod-ucts, from missiles and helicopters to laser range-finders and air defense systems, Hughes has expand-ed operations in commercial satellites and deep-space projects.

Late last year, the company launched its first Satellite Business Systems (SBS) spacecraft and the GOES-D, a geostationary opera-tional environmental satellite, and has geared up to produce 22 more. The company also is working with the Jet Propulsion Lab in Pasadena on the Galileo project, which calls for launching another Jupiter probe in 1985.

President Reagan's decision to drop the U.S. portion of a solar pole mission came as bad news to TRW, which had a major stake in former President Jimmy Carter the \$325-million project. It will be



depicted here by an artist, will be powered by twin General Electric J-85/J1 turbojet engines. To be developed for the U.S. Navy it could be operational by 1986.



LOOK OF FUTURE? - The forward swept-wing fighter concept of Rockwell International's North American Aircraft Division is shown in a mock-up.

left to the Europeans to launch their own spacecraft in 1986. But TRW, which reported nearly \$5 billion in sales in 1980, is still bristling with commercial military space projects ranging from vehicle parts and components of video games to satellites and advanced research into oew energy sources. TRW's huge facility in Redondo Beach has become "the Detroit of the satellite world," according to spokesman Dick Con-

Northrop hopes to continue its successes with the F-5 family of fighters by developing the P-5G, a new generation of the low-cost tactical aircraft. The company, which is building six models, expects to invest up to \$300 million in the project and hopes to sell more than 1,000 of them abroad, bringing in a gross return in excess of \$5 billion. There are no customers for the F-5G yet, but the company may be aided by a liberaliza-tion of U.S. arms export policies.

this is who we are:

result of the merger of Nord-Aviation, Sud-Aviation

and Sereb. Some have been inclined to shorten our

name, retaining only the initials S.N.I.A.S.; with the

same object in mind we prefer to be called commonly

**aerospatiale**. It is our signature.

The most diversified range of aerospace products: airplones,

helicopters, tactical missiles, space and ballistic systems,

We are the largest manufacturer af helicopters and

tactical missiles in Europe, and the French Nuclear

Finally, in the framework of

multinational industrial pro-

Defence Forces are equipped with aur

are not signed only with our name:
AIRBUS A 300 / A 310 - ARIANE CONCORDE - HOT - MILAN ROLAND - INTELSAT V -

combining top performance and law cost af operation in

strategic ballistic missiles.

METEOSAT...

Société Nationale Industrielle

37, bd de Montmorency - 75781 Paris Cedex 16 - France

grams, we ore responsible far the success of a number of fomous products that

Men whose imagination and creativity have made our achievements possible. Close to 40,000 employees.

order to satisfy morket requirements.

Meanwhile Northrop is turning out five F-5E and F-5F fighters a month and parts of the FA-18 Hornet for McDonnell Douglas. It still manufacturers 150 feet of the

747's fusciage for Boeing.
In May, Northrop broke ground on a \$45-million expansion of its electronics facilities in Hawthorne to accommodate its growing husi-ness in that area, including devel-oping parts of the MX guidance system. Northrop spokesman Rich Skinner said that the MX work could be worth \$1 billion to the company.

Commercial aviation may be having problems, but Southern California's two major manufac-turers of planes for the airlines — Lockheed and Douglas Aircraft are not giving up.

Roy A. Anderson, Lockheed's

board chairman and chief execu-tive, told his shareholders in mid-May that the company will stick with its L-1011 program despite \$387 million in losses in 1979-80 and the airline trend toward smaller, more fuel-efficient air-On the military side, Lockheed's

Burbank plant is producing the P-3 Orion anti-submarine patrol plane for the U.S. Navy, a land-based version for Canada, and the TR-1, a reborn version of the U-2 reconnaissance plane, for the U.S. Air Force. Lockheed also has sold Japan and the Netherlands on the Orion and is talking with other countries about their needs for anti-submarine aircraft, according to spokesman Jim Ragsdale.

Secretive Lockheed projects in-clude the so-called Stealth technology, which reportedly is being de-veloped at the company's "Skunk Works" facility. If the Reagan adninistration opts for a newly designed bomber, instead of the B-1, Lockheed presumably would play a leading role in developing a Stealth aircraft that would be virtually invisible to Soviet radar.

Douglas, the commercial air-

This communications satellite was built by Hughes Aircraft

for Satellite Business Systems, jointly owned by IBM, Comsat and Aetna Life and Casualty. It is designed for voice, video data and facsimile services.

craft wing of McDonnell Douglas in Long Beach, also is not willing to concede the airline business to other U.S. and foreign manufacturers, according to spokesman JackCooke.

He acknowledged that the DC-10 market was "soft," but reported a fourfold increase in the production of the DC-9 to about 80 planes. The market for the Super-80 version of the DC-9, which started service in the United States and Europe last year, is "holding well and expected to get better,"

Early in May, McDonnell Douglas announced that it had reached an "understanding" with Fokker of the Netherlands to design, produce and sell a 150-passenger jetliner called the MDF-100. The two companies are pooling ideas and expertise and expect to reach a decision by the end of the year on whether to go ahead, with a joint venture, Mr. Cooke

"Generally, the outlook in Long Beach is good to better," he said. "Our people are enthused about working with Fokker, and if the market returns to a growth mode this year as our forecasters expect, we'll come out with a very competitive airplane."

In San Diego, the Convair divi-sion of General Dynamics reported about 1,200 layoffs in 1980, largely as a result of reduced production of the DC-10's midfuselage section and the government's decision to award the air-

Hampered by Postwar Ban

Firms Struggle to Catch Up

launched version of the Cruis. missile to Boeing in Seattle. How ever, the company is busy pro ducing ground- and sea-launcher versions of the missile, along with more Atlas and Centaur space launch vehicles for the Air Force and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

### Cantious Optimism

"We're cautiously optimistic [about the military buildant," Con-vair spokesman Charles Brown said. "But, of course everything depends on where they put the

Another General Dynamics subsidiary, in Pomona, produces shalf-dozen different tactical mis siles for aircraft, ships and tanks Litton Industries, generally acknowledged as the world leader in inertial navigation devices, be-lieves that contracts to build guidance systems for the Cruise missile will have a major impact on its California operations, a spokes-man reported. He said that the company's divisions in Pomona are also working on a \$1.6-billion air defense network for Saudi Arabia and a long list of other commercial and military navigation

Industry and government sources estimated aerospace employ-ment in Southern California at about 425,000, reflecting a slow but steady rise in jobs in the last three or four years. Total shipments of aerospace products were estimated at about \$11.4 billion in

# **WEST GERMANY**

- vertically -- from an airfield at By John Domberg Oberpfaffen just west of Munich. MUNICH — On a frigid January morning in 1967, a sil-For a few seconds it seemed to hover hesitantly about 100 feet kow and Hanno Fischer. very jet transport, almost as large as the U.S. space shuttle, lifted off

above the runway, its two lift and two forward-thrust engines howling. Then it sped off, gaining altitude quickly, and disappeared from sight at a speed of almost 500

nier's DO-31, the world's first ver-tical takeoff and landing transport, or VTOL. A remarkable aircraft that won kudos from experts around the world, it was typical of the pioneering spirit of the Ger-man aviation industry, which has scored such triumphs as the world's first all-metal plane (Junk-ers in 1915), the first rocket aircraft by Heinkel, and the first jet fighter, mass-produced by Messerschmitt in the waning months of World War II.

It seemed in 1967 that the Germans had done it again, this time with a practical and efficient breakthrough in large VTOL jets. But the DO-31 flew only a few

Today the DO-31, almost pristine, a much-admired object of in-novative engineering skill, is parked forever a few miles from where it started its initial flight, in the courtyard of Munich's Muse-um of Technology and Science.

A Symbol

It is symbolic of the problems and frustrations that have dogged the West German aerospace industry since the postwar ban on powered flying and aircraft manu-facturing was lifted in the mid-

The industry was still innovative and often pacesetting. A surprising number of its legendary designers had remained on the scene and were eager to revive their compa-nies and get back to work making airplanes instead of gliders, prefab houses and cockpits on wheels called "cabin scooters." Willi Mes-serschmitt, Clandius Dornier St.

and Ernst Heinkel were three of of the gross turnover of West Gerthe best known. There were new names, too, such as Ludwig Boel-

But they lacked the financial miscle - and, many complained, the government contracts and backing — with which to close the 10-year gap during which the U.S. aerospace industry had established nce of the market and the French and British had gained commanding leads.

Thus, by international comparison, the West German industry to-day is a pigmy. Including air frame, engine equipment and accessories manufacturers it has fewer than 66,000 employees. Only a few firms have more than 1,000 people on their payrolls, and these are mostly the results of mergers that have swallowed up virtually all the old independents.

Merger

The most recent example was the merger, effective last January, between Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm of Manich and Ottobrunn with Vereinigte Flugtechnische Werke of Bremen, to create a corporate aerospace conglomerate employing more than 38,000.

MBB is itself the result of the

postwar fusion of some of the best known names and companies in German aviation — Messerschmitt, Junkers, Blohm & Voss and others.

Only one major independent has survived — Dornier, headquar-tered at Friedrichshafen on Lake Constance. It has been family owned and run (now by Claudius Dornier Jr.) since its founding 60 years ago. The company, which had sales in excess of 1 billion Deutsche marks (about \$430 million) and profits of 20 million DM last year, employs more than 8,000 people at its various plants and

Total sales volume for the industry was slightly more than 6 billioo DM last year — less than 1 percent man manufacturing industries in

Most of that business derives from shares in international consortia and joint ventures, such as the Airbus, in which the MBB-VFW portion is 37.9 percent. MBB-VFW's share in the British-German-Italian multipurpose To-

rando jet is 42.5 percent.
On the whole, significant, solely
West German developments have
been grounded by lack of money.

The DO-31 VYOL transport was the most glaring example. On the day of its initial test flight, young Dornier was in Bonn at the De-fense Ministry, where he and other West German manufacturers were being told that allocations for research and development had just been drastically cut. Production of VFW's short-

range, 40-passenger 614 jet was halted in 1978 to save the company, then still owned partially by Fokker of the Netherlands, from financial collapse. The 614, with its two engines perched atop instead of slung under the wing, was an innerticed design and honor an ingenious design and hopes were high that it would do well with regional European and Third World aidines. But it failed to find a market niche and instead of the hoped-for 300, only 16 units were

All this is not to say that there have been no success stories, and some of them will be on display in Paris this month.

They include "the stars from Ottobrunn," MBB's BO-15 and BK-117 helicopters, both using the unarticulated rotor with the highelasticity GFK rotor blade devel-

oped by Boelkow.

More than 1,000 of the older BO-105s, which come as an antitank craft and in observation and five-seat civil versions, have been sold to 30 countries on four con-tinents, and Kurt Pfleiderer, head of MBB's helicopter division, an-ticipates total sales of about 2,000.

Its larger, faster, more powerfu eight- to 12-seat successor, the BK 117, is a joint venture between MBB and Kawasaki Heavy Indus tries of Japan.

Powered by two Aco-Lycoming LTS 101-650 turbines, the BK-11; can carry loads of up to 1,460 kilograms for a range of more than 550 275 kilometers an hour. Mr. Pfleiderer is confident of selling at least 1,000 of them in the years ahead.

# 'Skyservant' Line

What MBB has done with helicopters, Dornier seems about to do with utility and commuter aircraft, beginning with its highly successful piston and turboprop DO-28 "Skyservant" line, of which more than 900 have been sold and deliv-

Two successors to the "Skyservant" — the nine-passenger DO-128 and the 15- and 19-passenger DO-728 series — will be presented as first production models at the

A third West German success story is clearly that of the two-seat "Fanliner" and "Fantrainer" conceived by Hanno Fischer of the small (400 employees) Rhein-Flug-zeugbau in Monchengladbach, an autonomous subsidiary of VFW specializing in light aircraft. The prototypes were unveiled and test-ed in 1976.

Instead of normal prop, the Fankiner and Fantrainer use a shrouded, seven-bladed fan in the middle of the aircraft, behind the middle of the aircraft, behind the cockpit, powered by 150-horse-power Wankel rotary engines or by gas turbines. They give pilots more visibility, and the engine at the center of gravity raised takeoff performance by 20 percent and climb performance by 50 percent, drastically reduced noise and eliminated danger moments in flight mated danger moments in flight such as spins and stalls. The craft has a cruising speed of 320 kilometers an bour.

# U.S. Commuter Airlines Thrive With Deregulation

(Continued from Page 11S)

ing and more safety equipment, are necessary. But they object to others, such as installing expensive anti-hijacking equipment to screen passengers boading commuter flights. They say that there is no history of hijackings of

This proposal was adopted, but only certain carriers, depending on the size of their aircraft, are affected. Other standards have already improved the commuter safety record during 1980, the commuter association reports. The rate of fatal accidents decreased more than 50 percent in 1980 from 1979. There were 25 accidents, of which four involved deaths, in 1980, against 32 accidents, of which 10 involved deaths in 1979.

An improved safety record is of prime importance to many commuter airlines, which still find travelers reluctant to board small airwast. Although more than 70 types of aircraft are flown by commuter companies, pistonpowered, single- and twin-engine planes, seating less than 10 passengers, account for 54 per-cent of commuter aircraft. The most popular is the Piper Navajo, which seats eight, followed by the Cessna-402, which also seats eight, then

the Swearingen Metro, which seats 19, and the Beech-99, which seats 15.

Before deregulation, commuter lines could operate only aircraft searing up to 30 passen-gers. After deregulation, the CAB raised the

Many commuter lines are looking for larger, more fuel-efficient aircraft as they increase their fleet size. Since 1970, the number of aircraft used by commuters has increased two

The financing of new planes has been much easier since deregulation.

and one-half times.

Financing new planes has been easier since deregulation, which made available federal loan guarantees and subsidies. In fiscal 1980, the FAA approved 15 commuter loans guaranteeing \$35.8 million.

In addition to new, more efficient aircraft, the Department of Energy and the CAB stepped in to belp commuter airlines meet rising fuel costs with a program designed to assure stable fuel supplies to carriers providing

essential air services (to cities without other air

Fuel for commuter lines, as is the case with trunk and local service carriers, runs to nearly 40 percent of operating costs, and this leads to 40 percent of operating costs, and this leads to steadily rising fares. But to travel, for example, from Denver to Aspen, Hoston to Nantucket or Dallas to Paris, Texas, passengers have no choice but to pay whatever the one or two commuters flying these routes charges.

Industry officials are optimistic about the 1980s. They believe that wave and route course.

1980s. They believe that more and more communities will find commuter transportation convenient and more and more passengers will "interline" or connect with major air carriers. The commuter association points out that nearly 70 percent of the 14 million commuter passengers in 1979 interlined with other sched-uled flights.

The industry expects steady growth in 1981, and would like the 1980s to repeat the success of the 1970s. During the last decade, commutations of the 1970s. er traffic grew nearly twice as fast as did local

and trunk carrier service.

Commuter airlines transport 5 percent of U.S. domestic passengers, up from 3 percent in 1970. The commuter association forecasts that

this will continue through the 1980s and reach 10 percent of all U.S. traffic by 1990.

# -Aerospace

the entire Fokker management

team was changed.
Mr. Krook, who returned to

Fokker from Airbus Ludusate in

1979, immediately turned to the

cial aviation. Fokker studied the fi-

ration operator certificate and

launched an advertising campaign.
An intensive marketing study of commercial airlines concluded that

the airlines were waiting for some-

thing new. A F-28 "super" was de-

signed but never was produced be-

cause it was thought to be too small and not advanced enough.

Then Fokker decided to go after
the Boeing 727 and the DC-9 mar-

ket, and developed a 138-to-156-

passenger twin turbofan. But the company felt it was too small to

bring it out alone. "We had experi-

ence in mergers and didn't want to do that," said Mr. Krook. So

Fokker looked for a risk-sharing

Fael Consumption

plane's fuel consumption will be

30 to 40 percent lower than that of

Fokker claims that its new

Neither Boeing nor Airbus

# Dutch Move Aggressively Into World Market

A MSTERDAM — The Dutch aviation industry and its principal company, Fokker, have seen ups and downs in the 71 years since an adventurer named Anthony H.G. Fokker built his first airplane at the age of 20 — a machine he called the Spider, which was so dangerous that no one else would.

The company he founded in 1919 became one of the biggest names in aviation between the wars. After World War II the Netherlands was left with almost. nothing in aviation. It rebuilt spec-tacularly in the next 20 years to to standle into the common dar-

drams of the 1970s.

Now the Dutch industry's three parts — a group of small subcon-tractors, the aviation division of Philips, and Folker — have recently emerged from periods of consolidation, and retrenchment and are moving more aggressively into the increasingly difficult world aviation market.

Fokker, the airframe builder, is still the main ingredient in Dutch aviation. It is coming out of a difficult period — an unsuccessful merger with West Germany's Verennigte Fin which Weske than 1969 to 1960 Jump a sale, then an improvement and a restructuring of management.

### Pising Sales

Sales have risen in the past two years, 1,000 employees were added last year and another 1,000 were hired this year. Dan Krook, mar-keting and sales director and a member of the board, expects the company to quadruple in size in the next 10 years.

And Fokker has entered into an

agreement with McDonnell Doug-las to develop a fuel-efficient, 150passenger jet using new engine and wing technology and new materi-

Behind the outward confidence of Mr. Krook and Fokker President Frans Swarttonw, who together negotiated the deal, is the reality of an enormous gamble.

Development costs for the new plane, called the MDE-100, are estimated at about \$2 billion. The agreement calls for 50-50 participation, including risk-sharing and the two companies still are looking for other risk-sharing partners to enter the deal:

For Fokker, which showed a comfortable profit of more than \$4 million last year on \$567 million of sales, the risk is clear. For the much larger Douglas, the civil air-craft side of McDonnell Douglas, this could also be the critical factor in survival after some bad years

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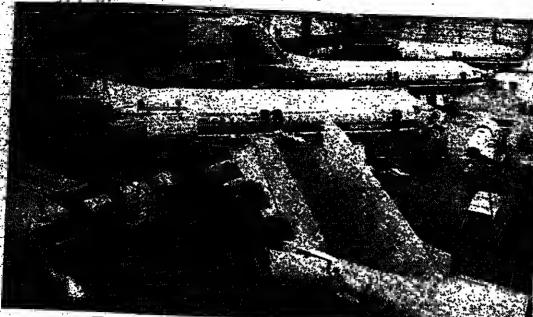
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The Fokker F-28 fanjet assembly line at Fokker's Schiphol plant.

that were aggravated by problems with the company's DC-10. Fokker is now one of only five independent private civil aircraft builders left in the world.

After World War I, Anthony Fokker — who built the famous Fokker D-7 flown by the "Red Baron," Manfred von Richthofen -moved back to the Netherlands, where he produced one of the first commercial airliners, a high-wing four-passenger monoplane called the F-2. Americans such as Billy Mitchell, the champion of U.S. air

power, became interested.

By 1921 a U.S. branch of Fokker had been established and even-tually grew to three factories. Fokker became one of the world's expects to sell more than 50. largest airplane manufacturers. Its trimotors made some of the historic flights of the late 1920s, piloted by such greats as Richard Byrd and Amelia Earhart.

Fokker's U.S. market was ruined in 1931, when a wooden wing broke on a TWA Fokker and all eight passengers, including Knute Rockne, the Notre Dame football coach, were killed. Anthony Fokker died in 1939.

During World War II the company's Dutch factory was de-stroyed After the war, Fokker began producing small military trainers and later, jet fighters. In the early 1950s it began making civil aircraft again. In 1955 the world's first twin-engine turboprop — the F-27; named "Friendship" after Amelia Earhart's trimotor, made its first flight. This plane is still the mainstey of Fokker's income.

The F-27 is a short-to-mediumhaul airliner carrying 40 to 60 pas-sengers. To date, 727 of them have been ordered in 63 countries. In 1970, rokker's management thought that the plane, and turboprops in general, were finished. But then came the energy crisis and Fokker found that its fuel-efficient, 1955 plane was endded as U.S. market, which represents al-most half of the world's commernancing operations of U.S. banks, got a Federal Aviation Adminiscient 1955 plane was suddenly an

idea for the 70s. The other mainstay of the company is a 65-to-85-passenger, twin-turbofan airliner called the F-28, "Fellowship." Since 1969 Fokker has sold 175. Here, too, sales have nicked up in the picked up in the past two years. In

### Two Main Factors

Dan Krook credited the sales improvements to two main factors. First, he said, there is an expanded market in the United States be-cause of deregulation. Furthermore, in Europe there has been an increase in the short routes for which the Fokkers are designed. The other factor is the cost of

would give the company the kind energy. When fuel was cheap, airlines wanted to have a standard fleet. Now they are looking for smaller planes for lighter routes, of equal participation it was looking for. McDonnell Douglas offered an equal joint venture and better access to the U.S. market. because they cannot afford to fly empty seats.

But another difference at Fokker is the change in management since the company ended its merger with VFW. The venture had been disastrous, and in 1977 Mr. a 727. The company, which has been a leader for 30 years in metal Swarttouw began negotiating the separation. Within months almost

bers and expects 20 percent of the MDF-100 to be made with this material. It is also working on a wing design to overcome the drag created by a sonic shock wave at speeds just below the sound barri-

Mr. Krook said that at least 400 of the new planes will have to be produced for the partners to break even. He said they will not go ahead unless they have sufficient orders - about 100 - by the end

of the year.

Fokker's profit now is dependent on the F-27. Other elements the F-28, moving wing part production for Airbus, outer wings and struts for Short Brothers' 330s and 360s and partial production and assembly of F-16 fighter jets

barely break even.

If the MDF-100 sells, it will be a big boost for Dutch aviation. The work force could expand from 9,000 to 14,000. The subcontractng potential is also significant.
In 1976 a group of small Dutch

companies (now 32) banded to-gether to form the Netherlands Aerospace Group, basically a joint marketing effort to find an inticularly high technology con-tracts) in the world acrospace mar-

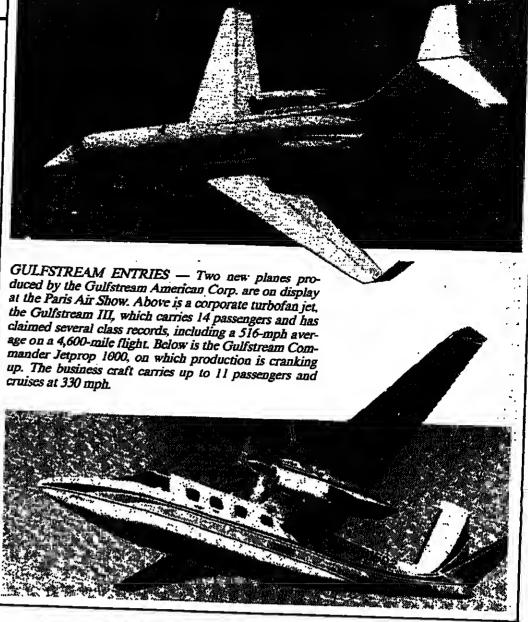
ket.

The other big factor in Dutch aviation is Philips, which earns \$25 million to \$50 million a year in avi ation sales spread through several divisions, such as Philips Electronics, Philips Telecommunications and Holland Signalapparten. It is one of the few companies that can completely outfit the electronics of an airport

Eighteen months ago Philips combined its aviation divisions into a new department, Philips in Aviation. H.J. Verbiest, manager of the department, is aiming for the underdeveloped Middle East and African market; areas that are ready for more sophisticated equipment, such as South America; feeder airports, and moderniza-tion of air traffic control in Europe and the United States.

The company is investigating a new air traffic concept without defined air corridors and is developing what is called a discreet access icon system, where secondary radar connects the ground control to individually selected aircraft.

In conjunction with Fokker and the Dutch government, Philips is participating in a limited space program. In 1974 its first astronomical satellite was launched and the second is scheduled for next



# Airport Returns to 'Human Scale'

(Continued from Page 9S)

exclusively for Paris-London flights by Air France and British Airways - hence the idea of passport control followed by baggage check-in to speed up proce-dures for what is already Europe's first shuttle service in everything but name. Passengers will be called at the last moment.

What is being opened in Octo-ber-November is half of the first oval (in French the oval is called anneau and the half is called module). The Paris-London module will be followed by its match in the spring of 1982. And eventually there will be three more ovals connected by a highway leaping from one to the other. At the moment, it is suspended in midair as it reaches the first module. Below are five -MARK J. KURLANSKY cars. At least parking is underfloors of parking places for 5,000

ground and not above, as in the invested to date will have added a first terminal.

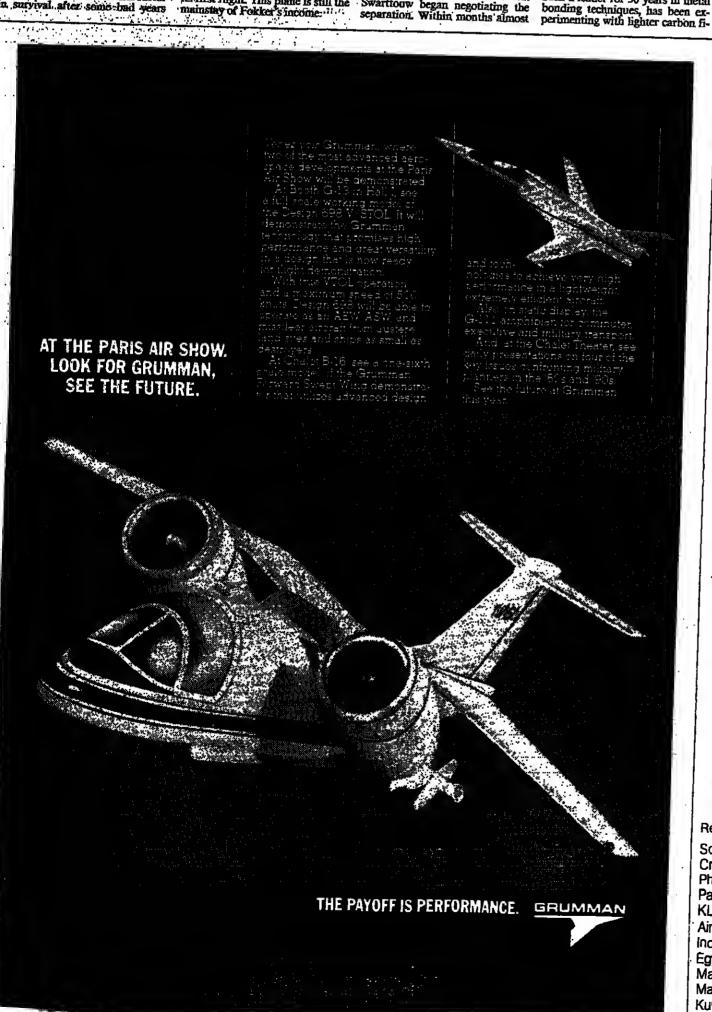
The opening of the second module next spring will see a compli-cated waltz of airlines. Some like Swissair do not want to dance but are being led onto the floor (Swissair has always preferred Orly West). In spring, 1982, all of Air France and Air Inter at Charles de Gaulle 1 will move to Charles de Gaulle 2; then Alitalia, Finnair, Lufthansa and Swissair will move from Orly West to the first termi-

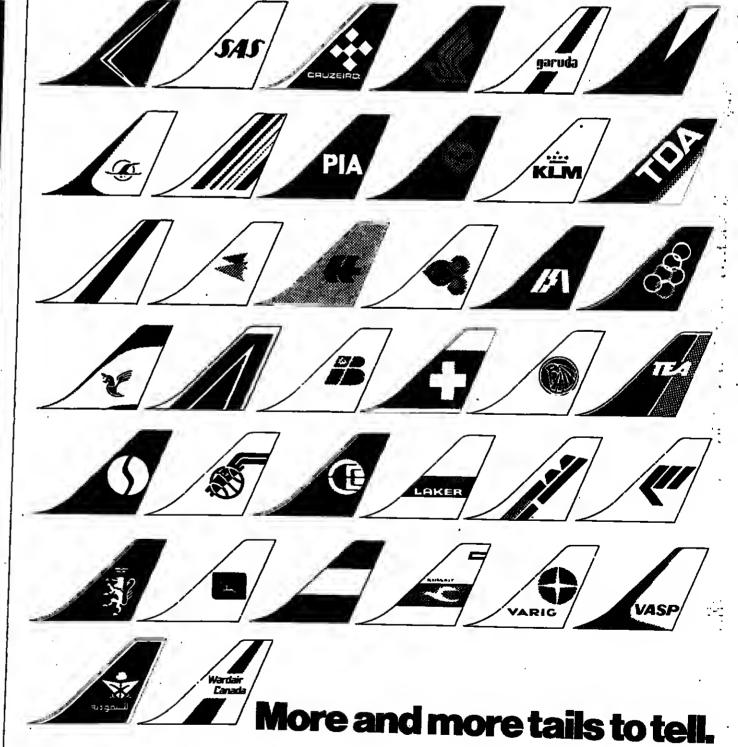
Another 10 airlines will be moving from saturated Orly Sud to Charles de Gaulle 1. They are likely to include Alia (Jordan), Camcrooo Airlines, British Midland, Korean Air Lines, Middle East Airlines, Pakistan Airlines and Pan

In November, the \$300 million

capacity of 5 million passengers to the airport's 10.5 million. The secood module will mean another 5 million. There is still plenty of room oo the 7,000-acre site at Roissy for an eventual third terminal, but for the oext few years it will be a question of extending module by module the second terminal. Charles de Gaulle airport will stretch according to the state of world air traffic.

Aside from improved decoration, the new terminal has other good points, includiog a mezzanine floor where people can wait and spot the travelers. But there are doubtful poiots: There is no large indicator board but rather lelevision screens around the hall, and there is one large baggage belt for all flights. In addition, it looks as through the tax-free shops will be cramped in order to reduce dis-





Reading left to right, top to bottom

South African Airways Scandinavian Airlines System Cruzeiro do Sul · Singapore Airlines · Gáruda Indonesian Airways Phillippine Airlines · Korean Airlines · Air France Pakistan International Airlines · Lufthansa KLM Royal Dutch Airlines Toa Domestic Airlines Eastern Airlines Air Inter Hapag-Lloyd Thai Airways International Indian Airlines · Olympic Airways · Iran Air · Alitalia · Iberia Swissair Egyptair · Trans European Airways · Sabena · Air Afrique Malaysian Airline System · Laker Airways · Trans Australia Airlines Martinair · British Caledonian · Tunis Air · Austrian Airlines Kuwait Airways Corporation · Varig Brazilian Airlines

VASP (Sao Paulo) · Saudi Arabian Airlines · Wardair Canada



**SAirbus Industrie** 

"ute mind which buys alors from and has a "clarified soon, there could be retrogression" Jr., the State Department has announced.

# THE HEIGHTS OF TECHNISH TECHNISH

We've been scaling the heights of technology for sixty years. From the propeller that carried Lindbergh to Paris. To systems that helped put Armstrong and Aldrin on the moon. It's been a succession of products and services that answer questions.

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cent from the 1980 level, sources at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said Thursday. They said that the minister,

eign correspondents Thursday that the government would help Japanese automakers deal with a dispute over rising exports to me EEC but would not intervene diover rising exports to the

help the automotive industries solve the problem as smoothly as

Japan has so far refused to cut car exports to the EEC as a whole Japanese government sources said next week or so.

# **BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS**

# Dome in \$125-Million Deal With Cammell

CALGARY - Dome Petroleum said Thursday it signed a \$125-million agreement with Cammell Laird shipbuilders of Britain to build a

semi-submersible drilling unit.

Dome, in the deal with an associate, said the drill has been contracted by Sovereign Oil and Gas, of which Dome is a substantial shareholder,

to drill exploratory wells in the British sector of the North Sea. Construction will start immediately and will be completed in 1983,

# Pioneer, Philips in Deal on Audio Discs

TOKYO — Pioneer said Thursday it had concluded a licensing agreement with Philips of the Netherlands to use the Dutch company's tech-

nology in manufacturing audio discs in Japan.

Pioneer has decided to employable optical digital audio disc, or so-called compact disc, developed by Philips, for commercialization of digital

The Japanese company said it is also negotiating another licensing agreement with Philips on digital audio disc players in the hope that it will market them with the discs from late 1982.

# Sumitomo Aluminum to Aid French Company

TOKYO — Similtono Aluminum Smelting said Wednesday it has concluded a contract to provide technical assistance to Societe Aluminum Pechiney of France to improve productivity and reduce power con-

The Japanese aluminum company in 1960 introduced aluminum smelting and refining technology from the French company when it built

Nippon Steel, Malaysia Hold Talks on Plant Resters

TOKYO — Nippon Steel is negotiating with the Malaysian government for the construction of a \$360-million reduction plant on the east coast of Malaya, Nippon Steel officials said Thursday.

The Malaysian government plans to build the plant at Knala Trengganu to produce about 600,000 metric tons of crude steel annually by 1984 using locally produced natural gas, they said.

But the officials declined to comment on a report in the daily Sankei Shimbun that a contract was likely to be signed oext month with Malay-

### sia's Industrial Development Board. Agfa-Gevaert May Reduce Working Hours

LEVERKUSEN, West Germany — Agfa-Gevaert is considering reducing working hours for about 1,000 of the total 5,000 workers at its Leverkusen and Muelheim plants, a company spokesman said Thursday. He said details of the timing and length of the reductions are not

# available because the plan still has to be discussed with trade unions. Libyan Oil Offer Reported At \$4 Below Official Price

The reliability of our supplies is

of great value, but, faced by an

abundance of sources, our clients

were looking for the lowest pric-

Accurate estimates of Libya's oil

lion in today's ghutted oil market.

put Libya's exports to the United States in 1980 at 550,000 barrels a

day, or about 11 percent of U.S.

oil imports. That makes Libya the

third-leading exporter to the Unit-ed States behind Saudi Arabia and

might be conducting "a fishing ex-pedition" to determine if it could

move oil at the lower price. As with sother producers of high-

priced cal, Libya has been shunned

An analyst suggested that Libya

U.S. Energy Department figures

By Douglas Marrin

New York Times Service NEW YORK -An agent for Libya, which is often aggressive in raising oil prices, has offered to sell Libyan crude for \$4 a barrel es," it said.] production are difficult to obtain. In March Libya produced 1.6 milless than the official price, a trade journal reported Wednesday. Oil hon barrels a day, but that figure may have fallen to about 1.2 mil-

buyers have responded with skep-Platt's Oil Price Report, which monitors worldwide pricing developments, said Wednesday that the unnamed agent offered crude at \$36 a barrel, compared with official prices ranging from \$40.30 to \$40.78. Joan Showstead, executive editor of the publication, said the offer apparently had the approval

of the Libyan government: The report surprised some companies that buy oil from Libya. They said they had received no such offers. One trader said he

doubted the truth of the report. On Tuesday Mexico bowed to client pressures and reduced the price of its crude by \$4 a barrel. Prompted by a continuing building of worldwide oil supplies, with in-ventories already 500 million barrels above normal, other producing countries were expected to follow Mexico's lead and cut prices. In particular, industry officials were watching Libya, Algoria, Nigeria,

Norway and Britain. [Pemex. the Mexican state oil monopoly, Wednesday confirmed reports late Tuesday that the price of most of its crude oil exports has been cut by \$4 a barrel, Reuters reported. An announcement said the cut took effect Monday and

would last at least until July 1. A Pemex spokesman had said sday that Mexico would probably have to cut prices to keep its-clients. Wednesday's announce-ment cited the oil glut as the main-reason for the change in price.

# Japan to Cut Car Exports

TOKYO — The Japanese government has decided to reduce car exports to Canada in fiscal 1981 ending next March by about 6 per-

Rokusuke Tanaka, would tell Canadian Industry Minister Herbert Gray in a letter Friday that the ceiling has been set at 174,000 cars, down from 185,000 last year. Premier Zenko Suzuki told for-

Country by Country Mr. Suzuki, who leaves next Tuesday for a 12-day tour of Westem Europe, said the car problem is primarily a matter for private industry, and direct governmental intervention is not appropriate. But the Japanese government will

countries, were \$35 billion in 1979 possible," he said. and \$25 billion in 1980." It is the exposure problem, especially in the less advanced nations, a broad accord for modest cuts in that concerns Mr. Wallich and car exports to some EEC countries Lord Roll But Mr. Wriston, whose this year might be reached in the bank deals primarily with the larger developing nations, such as Bra-

INTERNATIONAL

Page 17 Friday, June 5, 1981 \*\*

-- Herald-Wibune

By Charles J. Elia NEW YORK - Institutions managing nearly \$500 billion of common stock liked the market well enough in the first quarter to buy more shares than they sold. But their

increased buying was accompanied by unprecedented selling of oil issues. In four oil company groups — integrated domestic, international, oil service and offshore drilling — institutions were net sellers of nearly \$1.8 billion, reversing the

buying pattern of the final 1980 quarter. They continued to buy in a fifth group, crude producers, to the tune of \$430 million.

J.P. Morgan, with nearly \$16 billion in slock under management, was among the beaviest sellers of the oil-related issues. It reduced holdings of 24 such issues by 5.3 million shares. In eight other oil issues it was a buyer of 1.2 million shares. Wall Street traders say that the bank's liquidation of oils

continued into the second quarter, but that the selling seems to have tapered off in re-Data on the transactions of the institutions are drawn from a compilation by Com-puter Directions Advisors in Silver Spring, Md. The compilation covers so-called 13-F filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, required of all investment enti-ties managing \$100 million or more. The firm computes quarterly changes in holdings

and valuations. On that basis, the 13-F institutions were net buyers of about \$3.2 billion worth of stocks in the first quarter, with their biggest purchases in the office equipment, semiconductor, chemical, aerospace, conglomerate. life insurance, rail, steel and bank sectors.

The combination of sharply lower prices and the intentional reduction of boldings in the oil sector dropped the representation of oil-related stocks to about 22 percent of 13-F portfolios from 26 percent oo Dec. 31. However, even with the heavy selling, these institutions still owned 32.7 percent of the \$331

billion of stock outstanding in the five major

Institutions Shunned Oil in First Quarter

oil groups, about the same percentage as they held Dec. 31.

The most extensive selling was in the integrated domestic companies. The big investors began selling those stocks late last year, when fourth-quarter sales amounted to \$139 million, but they opened the floodgates with \$923 million of sales in the recent quarter. Selling of the internationals, which they bought heavily late last year, came to \$730

Other groups heavily sold included food. metal fabricating, savings and loans, newspa-per publishers, instruments, miscellaneous metals and general merchandise chains.

Exxon Widely Sold The institutions concentrated their heaviest buying in Digital Equipment, adding \$360 million. Also favored were Sooy, Unit-ed Technologies, du Poot, Matsushita, Deere, Mesa Petroleum, General Motors and

Warner Communications Exxon was the most widely sold issue, with positions reduced \$350 million. Other major reductions, ranging from \$171 million to \$100 million, were Standard Oil (Indiana), Archer-Daniels Midland, Royal Dutch, Tex-

aco, Phillips Petroleum, Marathoo Oil, North American Philips, Ford and Getty. Data provided by Computer Directions show that Morgan managers made their big-gest reductions in the energy sector in Mobil,

Natomas, Amerada Hess, Bow Valley Industries, Halliburton, Kerr-McGee, Phillips Petroleum, Santa Fe International, Sedoo and Standard Oil of Ohio. They added to holdings of Atlantic Richfield. Clark Oil & Re-

fining, Coastal Corp., Noble Affiliates, Par-ker Drilling, Schlumberger and Texaco. Among Morgan's larger cutbacks in holdings were such technology and computer stocks as Burroughs, Intel, IBM, M-A Communications, Prime Computer, National Semiconductor, Commodore International, Hewlett-Packard, Sperry and Datapoint.

Computer Directions data indicate that Morgan's accounts dropped 2.2 million shares of Ralston Purina and reduced boldings in Kodak, Polaroid, Coca-Cola, 3M, AMP, Jack Eckerd, Emhart, Emersoo Electric, General Dynamics, General Telephone, Hospital Corp. of America, Humana, Inger-soll-Rand and Westinghouse Electric.

Among Morgan's initial acquisitions were 1.16 million shares of Matsushita Electric. Other large additions included 711,000

shares in Asarco, 553,000 of American Telephine, 525,000 of General Motors, 457,000 of Penney and 673,000 of MCI.

Citicorp, managing \$10.5 billion worth of stocks, added oearly 1.1 million shares of Sony, according to Computer Directions. Other large additions included Digital Equipment, Jack Eckerd, Phelps-Dodge, Cit-ies Service, Dana, City Investing, Freeport Minerals, Humana, Kerr-McGee and Inger-

soll-Rand Major reductions in holdings listed for Citicorp included Fannie Mae, Atlantic Richfield, Continental Airlines, General Electric, Standard Oil of California, MCI, Phillips Petroleum, Marathon Oil, Pennzoil, Schlum-

# Jumps in Interest Rates Hold Wall Street in Thrall

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK - Stock prices on New York exchanges closed slightlower Thursday in a reflection investor uncertainty over the course of interest rates and what Washington will do about tax cuts. The Dow Jones industrial average, at one time up more than a point after Wednesday's 2.23-point

gain, was off 2.97 to close at 986.74. Advances led declines, 820-642, among the 1,847 traded. Volume on the New York ex-

change was 48.94 million shares, down from the 57.71 million traded Wednesday.

Prices were mixed in moderate

trading of American Stock Exchange issues. Analysts said interest rates held the attention of the investment community, especially late in the higher than the administration ex-day when several major New York pects, pushing up interest on the banks raised the rate they charge

brokers for loans a full point to These actions were the result of the Federal Reserve's decision to allow the rates banks charge one another for overnight loans to climb at high as 21 percent this

With the banking industry's cost of borrowing for its own needs re-maining high, analysts are looking for the prime rate possibly to move up again, just a week after most of the nation's major banks reduced it a half point to 20 percent.

ments are at record levels and that is luring many investors from stocks. The interest rate on the Treasury's 15-day bills Wednesday

was a record 18.48 percent. In testimony before Congress, Lawrence Chimerine, chairman of Chase Econometrics, said federal spending is likely to exceed budget estimates by \$25 billion next year and by even larger amounts in lat-

That would have serious consequences for the economy, he said, and, to avoid this risk, Congress should approve a smaller tax cut than President Reagan's proposed three-year, 30 percent tax reduc-

Mr. Chimerine said five factors are likely to push spending above those projections. • Interest rates are likely to be

 Neither Reagan nor Congress has taken into account fully-the extent to which some budget savings will create their own offsetting costs; for example, as workers dropped from federal job pro-

grams end up on food stamps and · Some \$40 billion in budget reductions are yet to be announced for later years. The remaining areas where these can be made will

include social programs that will be hard to cut.

### by some buyers because far better prices are available elsewhere. Reagan's program to increase Wriston Says Banks Not Cutting Off LDCs

By Hobart Rowen Washington Post Service

LAUSANNE, Switzerland — Walter B. Wriston, Chibank chairman, Thursday briskly rejected the view that commercial banks have proceeding successfully.

[Mr. Delfim was quoted by Reuters Thursday as saying Brazil has no need to borrow funds from reached a limit in lending to poor countries "and that other channels must be found in order to sustain the flows of capital to these coun-In an address to the American Bankers Association international monetary conference here, Mr. Wriston said that "this fear that

banks have reached a limit will turn out to be wrong tomorrow, as it always has in the past."

He cited figures showing that loans to less developed countries. outside of OPEC, amount to less than 5 percent of the banks' total assets. As long as these borrowers are judged creditworthy, Mr. Wriston said, commercial banks might be able to have 10 to 15 percent of their portfolio is such bears.

their portfolio in such loans. But this optimistic assessment was challenged both publicly and privately at these sessions. From the floor, U.S. Federal Reserve governor Henry Wallich observed: could rent a car and drive it 200 kilometers an hour. It's true that nothing might happen. But it's also true that it would not be safe." On the same panel with Mr. Wriston, Lord Eric Roll, chairman of S.G. Warburg's, also took issue

### press conference later, both men papered things over saying "there are no real differences." More Difficult

with Mr. Wriston, although at a

Lord Roll, while agreeing that the banks had done an excellent job of financing the poor nations' deficits after the first oil shock,

said that commercial financing will be more difficult this time. First of all, Lord Roll said the industrial nations will not be able to expand economic growth as fas as they did in the mid-1970s. But even more important, the London merchant banker said, the banks increasing exposure to risk "will result in increasing prudential constraint. This may already be happening: Bank loans to developing nations, other than OPEC

zil, was less worried. He said that he had never feared, like others, a possible default by Brazil, where he said an adjustment process guided by Antonio Delfim Netto is

the International Monetary Fund. [He said the inflow of foreign long and medium term loans from January to April, 1981, reached \$5.7 billion. When this figure is added to last year's carryover of \$1.3 billion, the total \$7 billion is

almost half the estimated \$16 billion capital inflow necessary for equilibrium in Brazil's 1981 balance of payments, he said.] Delicit Manageable' Jeremy Morse, chairman ot Lloyds Bank, said that the con-

sensus of a panel on lending to LDCs was that "it looks once again" that the financing of the oil deficit will be "manageable," sharp change from the perspective of a year ago. The big difference, he said, was that "surprise, surprise, there's an oil glut," which means that the expectation of a long-continuing OPEC linancial surplus has all but disappeared. Mr. Wriston said that Citicorp's net commercial loan losses internationally had averaged only 0.19 percent of outstanding commercial

loans in the last half of the 1970s, and in the past two years had fall-in to 0.05 percent. These losses

were only one-third and one-fourth

respectively of domestic commer-

were related to commercial risk, rather than balance of payments or

foreign debt problems.
He said that a good adjustment is being made in the major developing countries to the second oil price shock, allowing their domestic oil prices to rise, and keeping a

"realistic" exchange rate to stimo-"When a country adjusts by permitting market forces to operate, those who do not believe in market

forces usually cannot understand how the adjustment occurred even when it is successfully completed. The fact remains, however, that the same forces that produced a successful adjustment last time around are again at work, and this

will become more apparent during the course of this year To those who would consider his. view at odds with expansion of the IMF, Mr. Wriston said he did not underestimate the contribution made by that agency to the im-proved quality of economic management of the less-developed countries. But he added that the work of the IMF will be judged by its continued work in this field of

the adjustment process, "rather than by how much money it As long as the poor nations adjust to new circumstances, and do not try to borrow their way out of trouble, Mr. Wriston said, they will "find that a substantial part of their financing oeeds can be met by commercial banks."

**CURRENCY RATES** Interbank exchange rates for June 4, 1981, excluding bank service charges.

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### national defense may cost 10 to 15 percent more than planned. • If inflation exceeds administratioo projections, all indexed

programs such as Social Security will cost more. McGraw-Hill's F.W. Dodge Division said Thursday contracting for new construction in the United States in April declined a seasonal-ly-adjusted 6 percent. New construction started in April totaled

\$14.4 billion, to show an 18-percent decline over the last five In corporate news, Standard Oil of Ohio, the largest U.S. crude oil producer, Thursday completed its nearly \$1.8 billion acquisition of Kennecott Corp., the nation's largest copper producer. Solilo said the certification of merger was filed in New York as required, formally merging Kennecott with a wholly

owned subsidiary of Sohio. In Toronto Brascan Ltd. announced it had increased its interest in Noranda Mines Ltd. to 20 percent Thursday through the pur-\$550.8 million.

chase of about 5.5 million common shares on the open market. Brascan's 20 percent interest in the was "in accordance with the company's originally stated intentions" and Brascan had oo immediate plans to increase that level, the company

day reported healthy sales gains in May, with Sears Roebuck & Co. saying appliances and other durable goods were strong sellers. Chicago-based Sears, the nation's largest retailer, said sales for the four weeks ended May 30 were \$1.44 billion, up 12.7 percent from

Most major U.S. retailers Thurs-

May 1980. K Mart, the second-largest retailer, said its May sales rose 9.9 percent to \$1.24 billion. J.C. Penney Co. Inc. said its May sales rose \$.2 percent to \$802 million from \$741 million a year earlier.
F.W. Woolworth Co., the fourth-largest retailer, said its May sales rose only 1.2 percent to

# Sterling, DM Slump As Dollar Surges On

From Agency Disputches
BONN — The U.S. dollar soured on European currency markets Thursday, reaching its highest level against the Deutsche mark in more than four years and its highest level ever against the French franc.
The dollar's strength was reflected also in a 2½ year high against the pound. Sterling closed in Lon-don at \$1.94, down seven cents

from Wednesday. In Paris, the dollar was fixed at a new high of 5.6505 French francs, up from the opening 5.6175 and the previous fix of 5.5990. In late New York trading the French franc lost more ground, being traded at 5.6775 to the dollar. Dealers said the move out of

sterling set off heavy dollar buying across Europe and emphasized that the Deutsche mark was dragged down because it did not offer an alternative to sterling. "Clearly, the market has lost faith in the D-mark. Funds leaving sterling are streaming into the dol-

lar, bypassing the mark," a senior banker said.

The dollar broke through the 2.40 DM level in late trading in Frankfurt, dealers said, after fixing Wednesday at 2.3615 DM. The mark closed at 2.4130 DM in London after opening at 2.3805 DM. Late in the New York trading day, the mark firmed slightly, being quoted at 2.4090 to the dollar.

There was no intervention by the Bundesbank, which Wednesday sold \$21.6 million dollars to support the mark.

Even gold, the normal haven in times of shaky currencies, fell dra-

matically against the dollar. In hectic trading in Zurich, gold closed \$462.50 an ounce, down sharply from Wednesday's "It's the strength of the dollar," one dealer said. "There is nothing else. That is it." Gold closed in

London at \$462 an onnce.

Panic Buying Some dealers described panic buying of dollars by corporations and banks as the dollar rose through 2.40 DM in the absence of significant central bank support

for any European currency.

Dealers said early firmness in the U.S. federal funds rate, which rose to a high of 20% percent from the opening 19% percent, also aid-ed the dollar by encouraging inflows of capital attracted to high

The impact was compounded

when the Federal Reserve unex-

pectedly moved to drain reserves

short-term interest rates.

from the banking system when fed funds were trading at 20% percent. The snowball effect on the dollar was encouraged by liquidation

of long currency positions on the Chicago monetary futures market. West German bankers clearly were concerned by the mark's weakening. "It's no longer merely the wide interest rate difference that's causing the climb," said Meinhard Car-

stensen, of the Dresdner Bank's

# Frankfurt. "Investors are being in-fluenced by our financial and po-litical situation." Investors Disappointed

A foreign-exchange dealer from a major Frankfurt-based bank, who asked not to be named, said that investor hopes that Bonn would outline fiscal recovery plans in this week's debate were disappointed, causing investment funds that were leaving the weakened British pound to avoid the mark

"We were waiting for a sign of what Bonn will do," he said. "But he [Chancellor Helmut Schmidt] only announced postponement of any real decisions for at least an-

other quarter."
Nigel Lawson, financial secre-tary to the British Treasury and a close adviser of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, told Parliament Thursday that the govern-ment's policy was to leave the exchange rate to be determined primarily by market forces.

The Bank of England left its minimum lending rate unchanged at 12 percent when it gave the matter its weekly routine consideration Thursday. Interbank rates for sterling are above 12 percent. Because money market participants can borrow at 12 percent and turn around and lend at a higher rate, dealers speculated that the only reason the MLR was left alooe was fear of political repercussions.

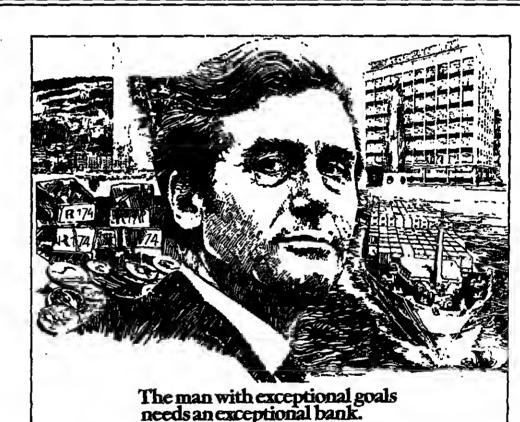
In Paris, financial sources said

the Bank of France spent the equivalent of just over 11 billion French frames (\$2 billion) in the week ended May 27 to support the This brings total franc support

in the three weeks since Socialist Francois Mitterrand woo the

French presidential election to about 30 billion francs, they add-In Milan, the dollar hit a historital high of 1,190,05 lire. The Bank of Italy sold the entire amount of \$22.8 million dollars traded officially and supported the lira, in beavier volume, in unofficial deal-

ings, traders said.



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is done on behalf of individual buyers and sellers, but it is significant that more than 200 other banks come to TDB Holding Group for their own gold purchases.

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from central banks, governmental

mints and major refineries.

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and can handle transactions of any size. If you're investing in gold these days, our expertise is definitely worth having on your side. It's available to you through our gold specialists. Call us in

from May 1981) or in Chiasso at (091) 44 1991.

TDB Holding Group: US\$ 9.7

billion in assets: USS 808 million in capital and loan funds employed as of December 31, 1980. Group banks: Genera, London, Paris, Luxembourg, New York, (Republic National Bank of New York). Ashens, Chiasso, Hong Kong.

Los Angeles, Miami, Monte Carlo,

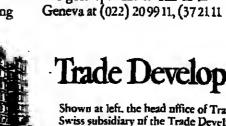
Montevideo, Nassau, Panama City,

Santiago de Chile. Representative

Caracas, Frankfurt, Mexico City,

Rio de Janeiro. São Paulo, Tokyo.

offices: Beirut, Buenos Aires,



# Trade Development Bank

Shown at left, the head office of Trade Development Bank, Geneva, Swiss subsidiary of the Trade Development Bank Holding Group, Luxembourg. TDB is now one of the larger commercial banks in Switzerland.

New Index : 551.07 ; Previous : 557.31 Nikkei-DJ ledex : 7.411.24 : Previous

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By Andrew H. Malcolm New York Times Service TORONTO - Foreign oil com-panies in Canada find themselves increasingly the targets of a corporate big game hunt with billions of dollars äf stake.

The immediate cause is Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau's new nationalistic energy policy, which uses discriminatory taxing and exploration grant guidelines to favor oil companies defined as "Canadian owned." The goal is to raise domestic ownership of the petroleam industry to 50 percent. by 1990 from 28 percent today Government planners hope that

big foreign companies such as Exxon, Gulf, Texaco, Acquiraine, Chevron and British Petroleum will sell all or part of their Canadi an subsidiaries to Canadian flores. including Petro Canada, the states oil company. The government is using Petro-Canada to gamus out substantial share of the oil busy.

Despite denials, said a Canadian investment banker, "we now regard all foreign oil companies as fair game."

INC.

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## Wrestling Match

Just this week Donie Petroleum, an aggressive, acquisition minded Canadian concern that began in 1950 as a resource investment arm for the endowment funds of Harvard, Princeton and the Mass setts Institute of Technology, won a wrestling match with the U.S. firm Conoco for control of Hud-son's Bay Oil and Gas, Canada's second-ranking producer of natu-

In February Petro-Canada spent \$1.4 billion to buy the Canadian subsidiary of Belgium's Petrofina. In April St. Joe Minerals sold its Canadian oil and gas subsidiary, Candel Oil, to a Canadian company, Sulpetro, as part of its defense against a takeover by Canada's cash-rich distiller, Seagram's. Union Oil of California has annonnced that it is selling oil and gas holdings in Canada.

By Richard Wickin

New York Times Service

NEW YORK - Pan American

World Airways is cutting 112 main-agement jobs and has asked all its

employees to make salary and

wage concessions to stem the worst

losses in the company's history.

Following Tuesday's disclosure that 10 vice-presidential posts had been abolished, the airline said

Wednesday that it was asking its

more than 21,000 nnion employees

to forgo future wage increases

through 1983 amounting to up to

10 percent of what they make now.

They were asked also to forgo 10

percent of future contractual in-

creases. The money would be paid-back if and when the airline made

a profit equal to 5 percent of oper-

of the same name managed to record net income of \$80 million in

on the sale of the Pan Am Building

on Park Avenue. The airline's loss before taxes was \$248 million."

The corporate loss for the first

quarter of 1981 was \$114.5 million.

Pan Am said the company's offi-cers had already agreed to a 10

percent pay cut effective as soon as

the overall plan was approved. But the immediate reaction from two

of the airline's five unions was neg-

1980, but this was only made pos-

The airline's parent corporation

has purchased more than 6 percent of the stock of Cities Service. Many analysts expect the Canadian company to increase its holdings in the U.S. parent company and then offer to trade those shares for control of Cities Ser-vice's Camadian subsidiary.

واهل الإجل

Cities Service, in a suit filed against Na West in Tulsa, Okla, charges that the Canadian government's energy policies have created an economic and political environment in which some Canadian companies can put pressure on U.S. companies to sell their Canadian operations at less than market value. Lower earnings projections value Lower earnings projections as a result of new energy taxes have also depressed share prices in Sanada, making them even more attractive bargains.

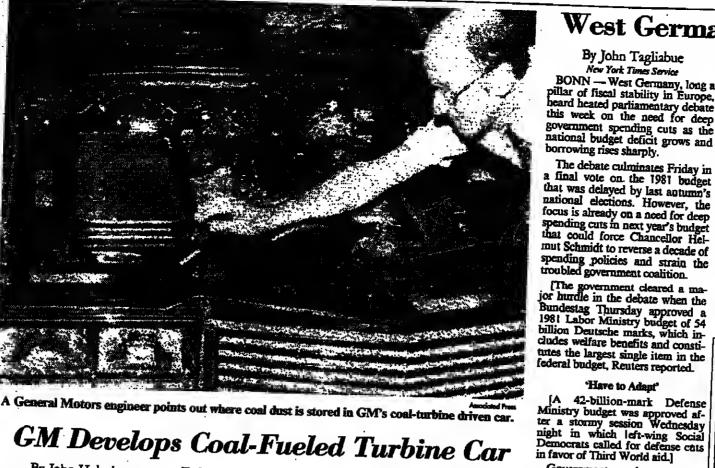
## Congressional Concern In January Hiram Walker-Con-

mers Home, a giant liquor, energy and utility company, bought \$600 million worth of U.S. oil and gas properties from Davis Oil of There have been signs of grow-ing concern in the U.S. Congress

over the mounting aggressiveness of Canadian energy companies. Both the Carter and the Reagan administrations have warned Canadian officials that Canada's energy program, yet to be fully leg-islated, threatens to increase eco-nomic friction. Under U.S. law and the principle of reciprocity, restictions can be imposed on foreign companies operating on U.S. federal lands whose home country restricts U.S. companies.

Mr. Trudean's energy policy is not without domestic opponents, many critical of increased energy taxes used to finance billion-dollar buyouts that change ownership papers but produce no more oil.
"The notion that foreign owner-

ship is bad ownership," said Row-land Frazee, chairman of the Royal Bank, Canada's largest, "and that we can penalize it retroactivethat we can penalize it retroactively, as contained in the National Energy Program, is living dangerously, damaging Canada's repu-In a possible repeat of the tation abroad and fomenting Dome-Conoco struggle, the Nu-wasteful bickering at home. It ... West Group of Calgary, Alberta, must be changed."



A General Motors engineer points out where coal dust is stored in GM's coal-turbine driven car.

# GM Develops Coal-Fueled Turbine Car

By John Holusha New York Times Service
WARREN, Mich. — General

Motors, in a technical exercise intended to him at the automobile industry's future independence from dwindling petroleum supplies, has developed a car fueled

by powdered coal.
The vehicle uses a turbine engine that burns coal that has been crushed into a powder finer than flour. It was demonstrated Wednesday as part of ceremonies marking the 25th anniversary of the establishment of GM's technical center, a sprawling, campuslike complex 10 miles north of De-

Although two coal-barning cars were driven briefly Wednesday, Howard H. Kehrl, GM's vice chairman, said commercial coalpowered vehicles would be "products of the next century."

"We'll see cars using coal liquids before then," Mr. Kehrl added. "The economics of powdered coal versus liquids from coal or shale Pan Am Trims 112 Management Jobs

will determine which will be suc-cessful. We're just trying to show that we are not about to run out of energy. We can continue to have cars essentially as we know them today for hundreds of years."

Mr. Kehrl and other GM executives said that the United States had bundreds of years of coal reserves at current rates of consumption, while petroleum reserves are declining. Most cur-rent research into using coal to power motor vehicles has focused on liquefying coal, but pure coal has also been seen as a potential fuel. Rudolph Diesel's earliest motors, built in the 1890s, were powered by coal dust.

## Coal's Advantages

A spokesman for Ford said that his company was working on a turbine engine that it hopes to bring to market in the early 1990s. He said most current research focused on methanol as a fuel, but he noted that a turbine engine "can use methanol, ethanol, coal dust or just about anything that will

The GM coal turbine requires a very fine powder, averaging three microns (thousandths of a millimeter) in diameter, a product that is not yet commercially available. But Albert H. Bell, head of the coal car project, said electric utili-

# **COMPANY REPORTS**

currencies unless otherwise indicated

could be used in existing oil- and gas-fired boilers. One advantage of coal, Mr. Bell said, was that as much as 95 permalaise is the result of openhand-ed spending during the 1970s.

of finer grades of coal so that it

cent of the energy of the raw material was available for use in an engine, compared with 55 percent for gasoline or diesel fuel. Based on costs of \$40 a ton for coal and \$35 for a barrel of crude oil, he said, a million British thermal units of heat energy from coal would cost \$1.33, while it would cost \$7.08 to generate the same energy from diesel fuel.

But he said that coal had special air-pollution problems because it contained higher levels of sulfur and other impurities, and the amount of inert ash must be reduced to avoid fouling the engine.
Mechanical "cleaning" of coal emissions could add 67 cents to the cost per million BTUs, while the more effective solvent-cleaning system would add \$2.80, Mr. Bell said. That raises coal's probable At High in Australia

In the experimental cars demonstrated Wednesday, the powdered coal is carried in a small tank in the front engine compartment. To start, compressed air pushes the powder into the turbine combustion area, where it is ignited with the assistance of a squirt of liquid fuel. Once the engine is running, compressed air is diverted from it set in the final quarter of 1980, of \$853 million and \$404 million in to the fuel tank to keep the coal powder flowing, like a liquid, into the combustion area. The exhaust produces a continuous high-pitched hiss that is markedly difmore than double the \$1.16 billion ferent from the rhythmic rumble net inflow in the same 1979-80 peof an internal combustion engine.

BONN — West Germany, long a growing difficulties in the financ-

By John Tagliabue New York Times Service

'Have to Adapt'

Government and opposition caders agree on the need for aus-

terity, but there the consensus

ends. The Christian Democratic

opposition, in sharp attacks on government policy, said in the first two days of debate that the fiscal

Mr. Schmidt defended his gov-

ernment, citing instead the deterio-

ration of the world economy.

said Wednesday, "and we just sim-ply have to adapt."

Conditions have changed," he

The final budget due to be ap-

proved this week envisions spend-

ing of roughly 230 billion DM, 7.2

percent more than last year, with

government borrowing totaling 34.7 billion, the highest figure since 1975 and up from 20.6 bil-

The debate began against the

background of a deteriorating

CANBERRA, Australia - For-

eign investment continued to flow

into Anstralia at a record level in

the first quarter of 1981, according

to preliminary Bureau of Statistics

overseas was \$963 million. This

compares with the previous record,

the first quarter of last year. Total

foreign investment so far in fiscal

1980-81 has been \$2.56 billion,

The net flow of investment from

Foreign Investment

pillar of fiscal stability in Europe, ing of Bonn's borrowing needs. heard heated parliamentary debate Bonn has financed its growing this week on the need for deep needs in recent years by added government spending cuts as the national budget deficit grows and borrowing at home and, increasingly, on international capital markets. Finance Minister Hans The debate culminates Friday in Matthoefer disclosed that overseas

national elections. However, the focus is already on a need for deep states of the Middle East. spending cuts in next year's budget Discussion may be heated in the that could force Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to reverse a decade of spending policies and strain the [The government cleared a ma-jor hurdle in the debate when the

borrowing so far this year has heart of Europe's economic woes. amounted to 13 billion marks, At worst, he said, they threaten to most of it from the oil-producing lead to a world depression.

coming months between the coalition partners, Mr. Schmidt's Social Democrats and the Free Democrats. Differences on future spending became evident when Hans-Gunter Hoppe, a Free Democratic finance expert, argued that "we've got to attack the social security programs," adding that "wboever

West Germany Sees Budget Cuts Ahead Deutsche mark and of disquieting wants us to regain our fiscal reports from banking circles of maneuverability in the 1980s has to agree to cuts where it really

Mr. Schmidt has conceded in public that the issue is potentially the biggest test his coalition faces.
In Wednesday's debate, Mr. Schmidt repeated his warning that high U.S. interest rates are at the

## Sandi Credit Sought

BONN (Reuters) - The Finance Ministry said Thursday the government is seeking about 8 billion marks of credit this year from its main foreign creditor, Saudi Arabia. It denied reports that the 1981 target figure is 28 billion marks.

# SOGEN INTERNATIONAL FUND, INC.

# Notices to Holders of Becarer Depository Receipts

## NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS

On April 3, 1981 the Board of Directors of SoGen International Fund, Inc. On April 5, 1981 the Board of Directors of SoGen International Fund, Inc. declared an income dividend from net investment income and a distribution from net long term capital gains each realized during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1981. On May 11, 1981, the income dividend was determined to be \$2.43 per abare and the capital gains distribution was determined to be \$0.98

On and after June 22, 1981 holders of Bearer Depositary Receipts may upon presentation of Coupon N° 12 receive their dividend and distribution in the form of additional full shares of stock of the Fund computed at the net asset value per abare of the Fund on June 19, 1981 without sales commission, plus a cash payment for any fractional shares. Holders of coupons may also receive payments in each by submitting their request in writing to the Depository by June 12, 1981 or, thereafter, by requesting the Depository to apply to the Fund for the repurchase or redemption of the additional shares paid as a dividend and thereunon such person shall be entitled to receive cash based upon the net asset are the repurctasse or recemption of the admitted assures paid as a dividend and thereupon such person shall be entitled to receive cash based upon the net asset raise of the Fund shares which will ordinarily be determined on the day

This notice is published pursuant to paragraph 4 of terms and conditions of Bearer Depositary Receipts.

# NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of SOGEN INTERNATIONAL FUND, INC. has been called to be held at the Fund's offices, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10111, on Wednesday, June 17, 1981, at 10:00 a.m., New York time, for the folk

(1) To elect five directors to hold office until the next Annual Meeting and until their respective successors shall have been duly elected and qualified.

(2) To consider and approve or disapprove the terms and form of a new Investment Advisory Contract between the Fund and Hudson Securities, Inc. (3) To consider and ratify or reject the action taken by the Board of Directors in selecting Price Waterhouse & Co. as independent accountants for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1982.

(4) To consider and approve or disapprove amendments to the Fund's Fundamental Policy relating to (I) investments in certificates of deposit and other short-term bank instruments, and (II) a restriction formerly required by the law of Germany where the Fund's shares were once qualified for sale.

(5) To transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting or any adjournment or adjournments thereof.

Holders of record of the shares of Capital Stock of the Fund at the close of business on April 20, 1981 are entitled to vote at the meeting or any adjourn-

The presence in person or by proxy of the record holders of shares aggregating a The presence in person or by proxy or the record notoers or shares aggregating a majority of the total number of the Fund's shares outstanding on the record date shall be sufficient to constitute a quorum. Mattern (1) and (2) require the affirmative vote of the majority of the Fund's shares that are voted at the affirmative vote of the majority of the Fund's shares that are voted at the meeting. The holders of Bearer Depositary Receipts may cause the underlying shares to be voted at such meeting by depositing their Bearer Depositary Receipts at the office of the undersigned Depositary or at the office of any Paying Agent not later than June 12, 1981 in accordance with the Terms and Conditions of the Bearer Depositary Receipts.

SOCIÉTÉ LUXEMBOURGEOISE DE CONVERSION S.A.

# BANCA NAZIONALE **DEL LAVORO**

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General Assembly of participants the bank's Annual Report for 1980. Meeting for the first time this year in observance of the bank's revised by-lows, the General Assembly approved it on

The Report starts with a short overview of world developments and calls particular attention to the increasingly important role played by banks in the worldwide recycling of the oil surplus thus partly compensating for the inadequacies of the international monetory system. The deteriorating external position of non-oil developing countries, the Report notes, calls for o better coordination of economic palicies at the highest level and for new forms of international banking cooperation. Inflation and energy are still the major issues confronting the world today. The foilure to solve these problems is cousing uncertainty and uneasiness which are

### MAIN DATA FROM BALANCE SHEET (in million of U.S. Dollars)\* **B.N.L.** and Sections LIABILITIES

Capital and Surplus	1,575.
Deposits Balance Sheet Total	42,355.
Balance Sheet Total	94,460.
ASSETS	
Cash and Banks	7.437.8
Decumbes	11,921.9
Loans to Customers and	11,721.7
Correspondents	25,043.1
*Equivalents of the Italian Lire amounts converted at official rate of exchange (930.50).	the year end

As regards domestic developments the Report dwells at length an same adverse trends abserved during the year, such as a decline in savings, a significant shift of dients' deposits into short-term treasury bills, and tighter credit restrictions. The need for banks to manage a likely process of disintermediation prampts the Report to

At the end of the year, deposits from clients and correspondents omounted, for the bank, to the equivalent of U.S. \$37,706.7 millian, or, in terms of Lire, 24.7% more than a year earlier. Total deposits for the entire B.N.L. Graup amounted to U.S. \$42,355.3 million (+23.7%). Loans to customers and correspondents increased by 17% for the bank, and by

U.S \$2,776.8 million mare than a year earlier. At the end of 1980, the B.N.L. Group balance-

sheet total amounted to U.S. \$94,460.9 million.

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# According to company sources, it was estimated that the payrolf concessions could add up to roughly \$200 million between now and the end of 1983. The announcement said the plan not only called for eventual restitution of the money but also for employee participation in added earnings

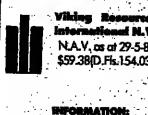
# U.S. to Summon Banks to Yield Iranian Assets

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON -- The Treasury Department plans to issue new regulations in the next week order-ing banks and other holders to surder to the government most of the approximately \$4 billion in Ira-nian assets that are still tied up by court orders in the United States, a spokesman said Wednesday.

The purpose is to clear the way for transfer of the assets out of the country on July 19, as required by agreements reached with Iran by the former Carter administration for the release of U.S. hostages, said Robert D. Levine, the Treas-

Meanwhile, the Justice Department filed papers Wednesday op-posing an effort by a subsidiary of Electronic Data Systems Corp. to obtain a Supreme Court ruling on the legality of orders by the Carter and Reagan administrations under the agreements.

The Reagan administration issued regulations in February to enforce Mr. Carter's agreements with Iran, including his agreement to nullify court orders attaching Iratian assets in the United States.



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above the 5 percent target. The overall plan was said to have been broached to union leaders late last month

Wednesday, a spokesman for the Transport Workers Union, which represents Pan Am's me-chanics, said the idea had been "unanimously rejected" by the presidents of the union's local

"I'm sure that management will try to go over their heads and appeal to the people directly,"he

**EEC Deficit Doubles** With Soviet Union BRUSSELS — The HEC's trade deficit with the Soviet Union dou-

bled last year from the 1979 level to reach \$4.8 billion, EEC Commission sources said Thursday. The EEC deficit with the Soviet Eastern European allies and Albania also rose steeply to a record \$4.3 billion, compared to \$1.2 billion in 1979, the sources said. They said rising sales of energy products, particularly from the Soviet Union, were a principal

canse of the marked increases.

Pan Am has a total of about 32,000 management and union em-

Financial experts differed Wednesday on whether Pan Am could survive as an airline. Some suggested it might be better in any case to diversify further, beyond its profitable hotel and worldwide servicing operations, and pull out of the fierce airline competition. Most anticipated, at the very least, continued shrinkage of Pan Am's

Pan Am officials have said the company has been badly hurt by rising fuel prices, the inability to reflect enough cost increases in ticket sales and delays in reaping hoped-for benefits from the January, 1980, merger with National

The experts did not quarrel with Profits..... these points. But they differed on Per Share whether Pan Am should have gone ahead with the merger in the face of the fuel situation, a falloff in travel and the increased competition fostered by deregulation. Sevcral also suggested that Pan Am had exacerbated its problems by allowing the quality of its passen-ger service to deteriorate.

# Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local Beecham 1,190, 88,2 0,1355 British Petroleum

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The Board of Directors of the bank, presided by its Chairman Mr. Nerio NESI, submitted to the

retarding progress toward European monetory integration.

suggest appropriate strategies. Though hampered by credit controls and by this shift of deposits away from banks, the growth of B.N.L. activities occelerated, in 1980, and profits rose sharply.

16.8%, in the aggregate, for the B.N.L. Group. Securities held in the bank's portfolia (including treasury bills) were U.S. \$11,849 million ar

As a reserve for credit risks, B.N.L. set aside in 1980 U.S. \$191.7 million. The bank's net profit

for the year was U.S. \$17.8 million, and that of the Group U.S. \$37.4 million.

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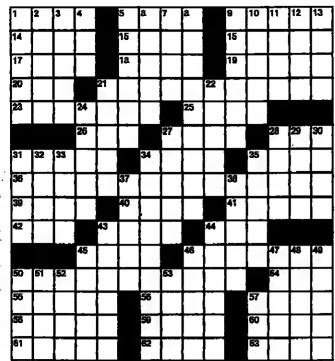
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## YES, MA'AM, THIS IS OUR LAST DAY OF SCHOOL, YES THESE ARE N TEARS IN MY EYES. U T S

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NOW I CAN'T

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EVERYTHING

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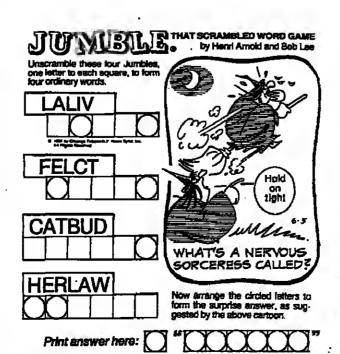












Imprimé par P.I.O. - I. Boulevard Ney 75018 Paris

Jumples: ABATE BLAZE INFECT MARMOT

Answer: Might make amends one hour after midnight..."AT-ONE"



IF YOU'RE JUST A HOUSE WIFE, AREN'T YOU MARRIED WHEN YOU GO OUTTOORS 2'

# BOOKS.

DAD By William Wharton, 449 pp. \$12.95. Knopf, 201 E. 52d St., New York.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann/Haupt

ONE'S first, unthinking reaction to William Wharton's "Dad" is that it can't be fiction. Certainly not fiction like the author's earlier "Birdy." where, despite a contrived ending, Wharton succeeded in transforming a boy's mad obsession with canaries into a profound metaphor for artistic creativity. Instead, "Dad" seems like harrowing autobiography.

No. Although in "Dad" the author brings to old people the same descriptive power that made "Birdy" arrest-- the same obsessive concern with unprettified detail — there is something too raw and undigested about "Dad" to consider it fiction. There are too many peaks and valleys on the roller coaster of its plot. For instance, we know from the beginning of the narrative that the Dad of the title, Jack Tremont, is in a Los Angeles convalescent home, suffering from near-catatonia. As his soo John and his grandson Billy, the alternating narrators of the book, drive across the continent toward Philadelphia, they recall how Dad came to be in his hopelessly out-of-touch condition.

When, in John's and Billy's memo-ries, Dad is at the top of his form— dressing up for Mom in the costumes he has bought from the Salvation Army or inventing and constructing an earthquake-detector based on the direction in which water whirls down a drain - we wonder with a sense of fear how Dad will deteriorate so badly. When Dad is close to death because of a hypertensive seizure brought on by an indifferent hospital bureaucracy's failure to medicate him properly, we are glad to know that he won't die. But our hopes are raised and dashed too often. There are too many ups and downs for the requirements of art.

There is also too much behavior that somehow violates what we expect from fiction. Only in real life would the scene occur in which a ourse having watched a son save his father's life with mouth-to-mouth resuscitaoon — kisses the son erotically and says, "I hope someday somebody loves me the way you love your dad-dy." And only in real life would oothing come of that kiss, despite the son's arousal and the ourse's invitation to act on it. In fiction, the two would

meet and make love.
Only in real life would there be such a powerful but undigested meta-phor as Dad's "successful schizophrenia" — his imaginary other life involv-

ing an alternate family and a farm r Cape May, N.J. — which, of course, i the sort of fantasizing the author han dled so skillfully in "Birdy." bu which remains in "Dad" more or les a clinical phenomenon. Only in rea life would there be so many loos ends - and beginnings and middle - to the story, and so many extrane

ous characters. And only in real life would Dad and Mom's mutually destructive psy chodrama go on and on past logica repetition, and on past human ender ance, and on past the neatness of fic tional form. No, "Dad" has to be an tobiography by the pseudonymon William Wharton, and very possible autobiography written earlier tha

Birdy. All of which seems like nonsense on further reflection. Or a rathe roundabout way of discovering whe very faint lines exist between fictio and autobiography. And how clever was of the author to make his charac ters seem more real by casting his book in the form of a novel that seem like thinly disguised confession. O how lucky he was, if he didn't cor sciously try for the effect.

But however one accounts for i "Dad" is an archetypal image c growing old and dying in America a harrowing confrontation with wha most of us would rather skip over. Es cept that it contains one powerful de parture from what we tend to regan as the norm: John Tremont loves hi old parents, especially his Dad; h loves them with a part of himself no many of us are in touch with at leas if we judge from the institutions we'v created to look after old people. Hi love not only is a matter of duty an endurance and responsibility; it also translates into a power to resist the into a capacity to observe in extraor dinary detail.

Indeed, the strength of his low would shame us if it weren't for the power of his understanding. As it is his story harries us as if it were a can tionary tale, and makes us reflect with the narrator at the end, "I know the alternative to getting old is dying young, and I'm not ready for that either. Still, somehow I've got to learn to grow old before I'm too old to

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is the staff of The New York Times.

LOITERING WITH INTENT By Muriel Spark. 217 pp. \$12.95.

Coward, McCann & Geoghegan, 200 Madison Ave., New York 10016. Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

TOW wonderful it feels to be an artist and a woman in the 20th century": This is how Muriel Spark's young heroine Fleur an-oounces herself in "Loitering With Intent," and one is struck by her gaiety, which is oot the typical voice of the 20th-century woman writer.

My novel, Fleur says, "took up the sweetest part of my mind and the rarest part of my imagination; it was like being in love and better." It was like "a secret companion and accomce ionomius me like a shadov

vherever I went, whatever I did." "When people say that nothing happens in their lives," she remarks, "I believe them. But you must understand that everything happens to an artist; time is always redeemed, nothing is lost and wonders never cease."

One is a bit skeptical about such a cheerful aestheoc, such a blithe spirit, and this skepticism is partly justified, for "Loitering With Intent" is a light novel, with just a bit of darkness, like eye shadow.

In one scene, Fleur is visited by a rich young woman of the horsey set who is embarrassed by the tininess of her room and tries to turn her dismay into a compliment. "It's so compact," she says. "Compact, compact. I didn't know they had this sort of thing." One feels rather like this about Spark's oovel. We had forgotten that

they had this compact sort of thing.

Fleur has just been hired as a secretary to the Autobiographical Associaoon, an organization founded by Sir Quentin Oliver for the ostensible purpose of recording the lives of extraordinary people for posterity. It is her job to rectify any lack or lapse in form, syntax, style, characterization, invention, local color, description, di-alogue, construction and other trivial

Solution to Previous Puzzle

She finds their autobiographies so boring that she takes Sir Quentin's instructions literally and adds details. and incidents of her own devising At. first, the members of the Autobio-graphical Association are alarmed to see their lives grow lively. One man who was tormented by his name when he was a child protests against Fleur's putting the namy and the but

ler together on his rocking horse.
Still in the thrall of ordinary, as opposed to symbolic truth, he says "my rocking horse was oot at all a sizable one." Sir Quentin has an answer for this: "There is such a thing as the economy of art."

Economy, compactness: These are Spark's themes, her mood, and she carries it off quite well, just as some very thin women carry their clothes well. Fleur says, as if she is speaking for the author, that she never shows motives in her povel, only effects. And she denies that her effects are exaggerated, arguing that what appears to be exaggerated is only an aspect of realism, the sort of aspect, in fact, that Spark delights in.

Sir Quentin is a Machiavellian but since Spark never shows his motives, there is some question as to what ex-actly he is doing to the members of the Autobiographical Association. It seems at times that he is tormenting? them by confusing their lives with fic-tion and then influencing them to live these fictions. Spark is saying some-thing complicated about the relation between art and life, and the reacher can more or less interpret it according

to his individual taste.

"Loitering With Intent" is, of course, rich in fine small details. For example, Fleur's former lover Lesic, who is both a literary critic and a novelist, so deteriorates after leaving her that he begins to use the expression "in regard to" all through his critical pieces and even descends to dialect and phonetic spelling in his fiction.

Near the beginning of "Loitering With Intent," Fleur says, as she thinks about her novel, that she felt "a about her novel, that she relt a strange sense of sadness and promise meeting and holding hands." As a character, she keeps her promise partity well, but we don't feel the sadness holding her hand. Her story somehous lacks what Irving Howe calls as morse over civilization."

Anatole Broyard is on the staff of The New York Times.

By Alan Truscott

# BRIDGE

ON the diagramed deal, South reached three no-trump with Stayman and received the lead of the spade three. When East won with the ace, making it almost certain that West held the queen, chances of collecting nine tricks seemed poor.
But now East started to think. The

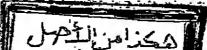
only thing he could be thinking about was a shift to clubs. When East returned the spade eight, the jack lost to the queen. South won the third trick with the king. He rattled off five diamond winners and led a heart. When West played low, he put up the king to the dummy. Thinking back on East's hesitation after the first trick, he decided East would have shifted to a strong club suit if he had held the heart ace. When the heart king won, South finessed in clubs, and made a fortuitous overtrick, since neither defender had saved three clubs.

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**♦AJ1095 ◆**AQ3 East and West were vulnerable. The bidding: IN.T. Pass Pass Pass

2 **4** 2 N.T. Pass Pass

3N.T. West led the spade three.



# Grote's 7 RBIs Pace Royals' Victory

# KANSAS CITY, Mo. — Jerry Grote, who was playing softball in J which of the a bank league a year ago, batted in a club-record seven runs Wednestas and the and the second and the s

day night as the Royals outlested Grote drove in two runs with a double, one with an infield single and four with the second grandslam home run of his career, off

Ken Clay in the lifth imning.
"The older the violin, the sweeter, the music," said the 38year-old Grote, back in the majors

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# CO and Co and BASEBALL ROUNDUP

after a two-year retirement. "It just happened to be there tonight." He said the only games he played in the last two years were 8 or 10 games of softball in a bank league.

They needed a few ringers, he

Grote's output helped offset four homers by the Mariners in cluding two by Tom Paciorek and one each by Gary Gray and Brace Bochie. Rich Gale (4-3) was the winner while rookie Bryan Clark, who entered the game with a 2-0 mark and a 2-15 emined run average, took the loss

# Yankees 2, Orloles 0

In New York, Graig Nettles gave the Yankers their second straight extra tuning victory over Baltimore, this one 2-0, both coming on two-run homers in the 11th. Dave Righetti and Ron Davis shut out the Orioles — who got their leadoff man on base seven times on nine hits. Baltimore's fourth straight defeat, its longest losing streak of the year, left the Yankees a game out of first in the American Indians 4, Red Sox 1

In Cleveland, Toby Harrah batted in three runs with two homers and scored three times in the Indians' 4-1 victory over Boston.

Tigers 4, Brewers 1 In Detroit, Richie Hebner, bat-

# **Martin Charged** With Assault by Umpire Cooney

United Press International TORONTO — Billy Martin, manager of the Oakland A's, has been charged with common assault stemming from an incident last Friday in which he was ejected from an Oakland-Toronto baseball game after a dispute with ampire Terry Cooney. Martin allegedly bumped Cooney and kicked and threw dirt on him before leaving the Cooney appeared before Jus-tice of the Peace Patrick Des-

for which the maximum penalty is six months, imprisonment and a \$500 tine. Descon issued a summons ordering Martin to appear for a hearing Sept. 22. "I regret very much the acagainst Billy Martin," said American League President Lee MacPhail, who fined Martin

con Wednesday and swore out

a private complaint charging

Martin with common assault

\$1,000 and suspended him for a week. Martin has appealed the spension.
Discipline relating to events happening on the baseball field. - unless serious injury or as-

sault with a bat or something of an extreme nature is involved - should be handled within baseball," said MacPhail. Martin said his attorney would ask MacPhail to keep

Cooney from unpining any games involving American League West teams. 'He's sup-posed to be unbiased," said Martin. 'How can an umpine who has filed charges against a manager be unbiased?"

## ing .206 going into the game, had two hits, scored a run and drove in Twins.

another as the Tigers downed Milwaukee, 4-1, for only the sixth time in the teams' last 20 meetings. Dan Schatzeder (3-3) retired 13 in a row after yielding two first-inning hits and didn't allow a Brewer run until the ninth, when Gorman Thomas doubled and Don Money

### Angels 17, Blue Jays 6

In Toronto, California made it a three game sweep as Rick Burle-son drove in three runs with five hits, Dan Ford had four RBIs and Brian Downing hit a three-run ho-mer during a 19-hit onslaught that buried the Blue Jays, 17-6. Burie-son, 0-for-6 in the two previous games, had four singles, a double and a sacrifice fly in six at-bats.

## Rangers 6, Twins 3 In Bloomingota, Minn., Bump Wills drove in three runs with a triple and a single, Buddy Bell



Jerry Grote ... An old violin.

# Rick Honeycutt went the distance

## in Texas' 6-3 victory over the A's 8. White Sox 3

In Chicago, Wayne Gross hit his second home run in two nights, good for three runs in the first inning, and Brian Kingman scattered seven hits in giving Oakland an 8-3 victory over the White Sox Gross hit his fifth home run of the year before starter Francisco Barrios (1-3) could retire a batter. Leadoff hitter Rickey Henderson singled and Dwayne Murphy walked before Gross hit a I-1 pitch over the right-field wall.

## Mets 6, Phillies 2

In the National League, in Phil-adelphia, rookie righthander Greg Harris, making only his fourth start, shut out the Phillies on two hits over seven innings in New York's 6-2 victory. The losers' Pete Rose had two singles to put him within eight hits of Stan Musial's National League career-record

## Pirates 3, Onbs 2

In Pittsburgh, Pirate pinch-hitter Jason Thompson, swinging for pitcher Jim Bibby (4-3) with one out in the eighth, to produce a 3-2 victory over Chicago. Thompson hit his sixth homer with Lee Lacy on base. Pinch-hitter John Milner had started the rally with a one-out single. Lacy, who had come in to run for Milner, stole second and took third on a bad throw by catcher Jody Davis.

### Cardinals 3, Expos 2

In St. Louis, the Orlando Sanchez tripled to lead off the bottom of the 11th and scored on Tom Herr's one-out single to give the Cardinals a 3-2 decision over Montreal Bruce Sutter pitched the final three innings to raise his record to 2-3. Sanchez, who came into the game in the ninth, greeted reliever Elias Sosa (I-I) with his drive into right-center. Pinch-hitter Steve Braun struck out but Herr singled through a drawn-in infield

# Wednesday's Baseball Line Scores

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Major League

Standings

10 1 1	•			-	
Philodelphia	27	20	-592	-	
St. Louis	. 25	14	<b>.581</b>	1	
Montreal	. 27	21	-543	11/4	
Plitsburgh	22	20	5724	W2	
New York					•
New York	16	27	.254		
Chicago	10	. 35	222	17	
	Mest				
Los Angeles	. 34	17	447	-	
. Cincinnati	27	21	-500	41/2	
Houston	. 26	24	520	712	
Atlanta	. 34	24	.500	81/2	
San Francisco	26.	27	ATT	,	
San Diego	. 19	31	.380	1412	
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AMERICA		VGUE			
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	W	L	PGL.	GB	
Battenore	28	18	409		
New York	21	20	.561	1 .	
Milwayicee	2	21	573	11/2	
Develond	24	79	.550	ZVz	
Baston	26	22	542	4 2	
Detroit	25	25	500		
				5	
Toronfo	76	35	-314	1442	

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Clork, Cloy (5). Gatossa (5). L.Andersen (7).
Ord Norron. Butting (8): Gole, Wright (6).
K.Brett (4) and Grots, W-Gold, 4-3. L.-Clork, 2-1.
H.Rs.-Saothe, Pacloret 2. (4). Groy (11).
Botton (2): Karsus City. Grote (1).
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Butternet (2): Karsus (2).
Hew York.
D.Morther. 7 March (2). er (11) and then

# NHL Canadiens

dispute, Wednesday became head coach of the the National Hockey League's Montreal Canadiens.

quit in December, 1979.

Berry, born and raised in Montreal, signed his first professional contract with the Canadiens in 1967. He played only two NHL games for Montreal and was in the Canadien farm system for several years before his contract was sold

place finish in the 1981 overall standings. The team amassed 99 points, its second-highest ever.

# Transactions

League.

FOOTSALL

Iterfemel Football Largue

LEAGUE—Mouned Tonnea, Fla., the site for the 1945 Super Bowl corne.

CINCLMINATI—Signed Jeff Schul, Brebacker;

Bobby Kerna, delargive back.

3EATTLE—Arrapinad that Ken Douston, cutnive back, has cerued to terms through the 1940 Sciano.

one-year contract.
MONTREAL—Named Bob Berry head coach ond slead him to a multivetr contract.
N.Y. ISLANDERS—Stand Anders Kafler, forward, and Tennas Jonsson, determents, to multi-

90CER
North American Sector League
NEW YORK—Porchased the contract of Steve
Weports from Lea Argeles for an undisclosed
amount and future draft choices.

Holland commissioner.
GEORGIA TCCH—Named Bernadejte
McGlade Haud women's basication coch,
MCNTANA—Named Scott Bites head wreg-N.Y. TECH—Named Robert Hirschfield head

# W. German Juniors Win The Associated Press

DUESSELDORF - Right wing Holger Anthes scored the game's only goal as West Germany beat Poland, I-0, Wednesday to win the European junior soccer championship. Anthes scored on a left-footed shot from about 45 feet in the and Fred Taylor, 200 meters,

In San Diego, Astro Denny Walling drove in three runs with two singles and Terry Puhl's twoour double in the seventh scored the tie-breaker as Houston beat the Padres, 6-1. Rick Wise (2-5) left with two outs in the seventh after Alan Ashby singled and advanced to second on a secrifice bunt by Sutton. Puhl greeted reliever Dan-Boone with a double that landon the right-field foul line. The Astros have had trouble getting clutch hits recently but they pounded three San Diego pitchers for 15 hits en route to their sixth win in eight games and their lifth straight over the Padres this year.

### Braves 4, Dodgers 2

In Los Angeles, Brian Asselstine homered, doubled and singled to back the four-hit pitching of Phil Niekro and Rick Camp in Atlanta's 4-2 triumph over the Dodgers. Asselstine's first homer of 1981, good for two runs, came in the first, when the Braves knocked out Burt Hooton (7-2).

### Reds 6, Giants 2

In San Francisco, Dave Concepcion drove in two runs with two doubles and Frank Pastore pitched a six-hitter as Cincinnati defeated the Giants, 6-2. Ron Oester, who had three hits for the Reds, doubled with one out in the first off Vida Blue (5-4). Oester went to third on an infield bit by Ken Griffey and scored on George Foster's single to center. Concepcion sin-gled to load the bases and Griffey scored on a sacrifice fly by Ray



... On to the finals.

# In Mount St. Helens' Aftermath, Imperiled Steelhead Get a Boost bit, but there's still a lot of dehris

By Earl Gustkey Los Angeles Times Service LOS ANGELES - A steelhead

trout run many thought was lost forever may have survived after all. The stream involved, the south fork of Washington State's Toutle River, was nearly blasted and boiled out of existence a year ago by the eruption of Mount St.

Now, according to biologists, it is making a remarkable comeback. The evidence: The first night an 80-foot fish ladder at a new siltretention dam was opened recently, 20 steelhead wriggled up it and into a holding pond. To reach the Toutle's south fork,

steelhead returning from the ocean to spawn enter first the Columbia River, then the Cowlitz, then the main fork of the Toutle and, finally, the south fork, where there are a half-dozen spawning tributaries.

We thought we might lose a whole generation of native steela Washington Game Department spokesman said. "But when those first 20 fish came up the ladder, it gave everyone a great

The south fork begins on the northwest slopes of Mount St. Helens, and extends 25 miles to the main Toutle. From there, it flows under the 1-5 freeway (the scene of much news footage showing eruption-caused flooding) near Toledo, Wash. Before the eruption, about 1,000

winter steelhead found their way back to the south fork each year, along with as many as several thousand fall chinook and coho salmon. But when the Army Corps of

Engineers built a 400-yard-wide silt retention dam last summer at a Weyerhauser lumber camp, the steelhead were blocked. Salmon spawned downstream and weren't The dam was designed to pre-

vent debris, silt and sediment from Mount St. Helens' barren slopes from flowing into and clogging the The ladder brought the fish over

the dam and into a clean-water holding poad. From there they are trucked daily to about a mile above the heavily silted water backed up by the dam, or taken directly to the nearest snitable

spawning tributary.

"The fish we're getting back now are four-year-class steelhead," said state fisheries biologist Bruce Crawford. "It's important to get as many

of them to spawn as we can or we'll have a blank year in 1985. "They're having a hard time. The river's been cleaned up quite a

# Steiner Wins Decathlon

The Associated Press
BATON ROUGE, La. — Tito
Steiner of Brigham Young took the
lead with a career-high vault of 15
feet 5 inches Wednesday night and
then held off UCLA's Mark Anderson to win the National Collegiate Athletic Association decathlon championship for the third time. Steiner finished with 8,279 points to 8,171 for Anderson — both collegiate and NCAA meet records. Steiner held the previous collegiate mark of 8,124 points, scored in 1979. Raimo Pihl of Brigham Young held the NCAA meet record of 8,079, set in 1975.

### Clippers' Sale Approved The Associated Press

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — The National Basketball Association board of governors has approved the sale of the San Diego Clippers to Los Angeles attorney Donald T. Sterling, who agreed to purchase the club from Irv Levin and Harold Lipton May 8 for a reported \$13 million. At its annual meeting. which concluded Wednesday, the board also adopted a rule prohibiting NBA teams from contacting college undergraduates before they declare their intentions to turn

in it and the fish do have gill dam-A steelhead is an oceangoing

trout, Hatched in coastal streams, they remain in fresh water for two years, usually heading for the sea in the spring of their second year. Most return after two years at sea, although some come back after one and three years.

At sea, steelhead have steel-blue backs and silvery sides and bellies. After returning to fresh water they develop a broad pink or red stripe on each side of the body and the back becomes olive green. At maturity, most weigh less than 10

Unlike salmon, steelhead don't die after spawning. Many do die,

# United Press International

pitcher Fernando Valenzuela of the Los Angeles Dodger has been invited to a White House luncheon Tuesday in honor of Mexican President Jose Lopez-Portillo, the White House has announced. Valenzuela, a 20-year-old Mexican native, leads the National League with a 9-2 record.

REAL ESTATE

The Toutle's south fork is a popular sportfishing stream. In 1979-80, about 2,000 winter and fall

yet," Crawford pointed out.

"When we had the ladder built on the south fork, we had no idea if they'd come upriver that far, the

trying to leap over the spillway.

a species to survive."

however, in the long struggle to reach their spawning streams.

steelhead were caught there. Virtually every fish in the Toutle River system was killed outright a year ago when the heat from Mount St. Helens' blast caused a

"While that was happening we in the ocean that hadn't come back

rapid snow melidown, producing torrents of hot, muddy water.

had two- and three-year-class fish

water was so turbid. "But in the final week or so of construction, we could see them starting to stack up at the dam.

they came right up."
Said Hugh Fiscus, another
Washington biologist: "For us, it's
been a textbook case of the will of

"I was waiting for her to get tired and make some mistakes," Lloyd said. "But it never happened. Hana was steady and played me right. I had a lot of 30-

love games that I let slip away."

The two had played each other six times before, including the final of the U.S. Open last September. Lloyd won five of those matches, losing only in a indoor tournament in Atlanta that was played on a carpetlike surface. Perhaps it was that victory that gave

Lloyd, who has won the French title four times, looked at first as if she would reach the final again. (Mandlikova played Evert in the semis here last year and lost in three sets.) She broke Mandlikova's serve in the second game and was quickly on top, 3-0.

game. The pair went to deuce nine times, four of them after Lloyd had squandered the advantage. "She was playing so well," Lloyd said "I was thinking then

she will win this tournament." ka, the West German who finally beat Andrea Jaeger after having

from Pecci in the last decade before the tall Paraguayan dumped

# how he would rank Borg vis a vis the other top players. His deadpan reply: "Look at the computer."

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE

# Mandlikova, Hanika Will Meet in Final of French Tennis Open

By Nick Stout International Revald Tribune

PARIS - After winning 64 consecutive matches on clay, Chris Evert Lloyd was soundly beaten on that surface Thursday as Hana Mandlikova eliminated her from the French Open tennis tournament, 7-5, 6-4.

It completed sweep of Americans in Paris as Andrea Jaeger and John McEnroe also fell.

While Lloyd's defeat was only. her second on clay since August, 1973, it seemed not nearly as significant as the convincing victory by Mandlikova, a 19-year-old Czechoslovak who kept her oppo-nent scampering around the court in a vain attempt to cope with an

amazing assortment of shots.

"Hana has it all," Lloyd said after the match. "She has a lot of power. She can move well. She has opspin and slice. Her problem before has been mental. "I think she's capable of win-

ning a Wimhledon or a U.S. Open, but I don't know if she can keep it up and be consistent over a whole

Looking poised and determined, Mandlikova stayed with Lloyd bounce for bounce on many an extended rally. She scored several clean winners down the lines and disguised her drop shots perfectly.

# It Never Happened

the young Czechoslovak the confidence she needed to win here.

But Mandikova served patient-

ly and won a marathon fourth

lost to her eight times. Jaeger, playing on her 16th hirthday. ught back from a 1-4 deficit to win the first set. But her opponent, still savoring a victory over Martina Navratilova on Wednesday,

the next two sets and won the match, 4-6, 6-1, 6-4.

"I played aggressively," Hanika said, evidently for those who missed the match. "Against Andrea you have to come to the net because she doesn't miss many balls from the baseline."

In men's play, Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia finished off John McEnroe, 6-4, 6-4, 7-5, to set up a semifinal few would have predict-

A contest between McEnroe and Jimmy Connors had been generally anticipated, but since those two American heavyweights paid dearly for their feebleness on an unfamiliar turf, the battle for a place in Sunday's final will be fought by Lendl and Jose-Luis clere. Judging from the way the latter two have been playing lately. ticket-holders to Friday's semifinal may be the real winners.

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Neither player has the slightest aversion to the loose red clay that tests the patience of so many American men. Lendl dominated McEnroe from start to finish, and Clerc, who beat Connors, is fresh from two tournament victories Clerc has beaten Lendl in five of the six matches they have played. the last victory coming two weeks ago in the semifinals of the Italian Lendl took the first two sets

from McEnroe Wednesday evening and was behind in the third, 2-3, 0-30, when play resumed.
McEnroe worked his way up to

a 5-2 lead, but then began to press too hard, slapping balls out of sight and making other unforced mistakes. Lendl, as serious a competitor as there is in tennis, made up the deficit. He won the final game at love. "I played a couple of good

oints, but then totally lost it. McEnroe recounted. "I don't think I put on a good performance in this tournament at all. I felt I had some points won but then made the wrong shots."
While McEnroe was bumble in

defeat and praised the work of Lendl, he pointed out the difficulty he has playing on clay, "It's a men-tal thing," he said, "You use different muscles on this court. Lendl is better on clay. It's clearly his best

### The Back's Back Lendl injured his back in Rome

and was almost forced to withdraw as an entrant here. He was extended to four and five sets in his preliminary matches, but he said the back is fine, In the other men's semifinal, Bjorn Borg will play Victor Pecci. Borg had taken seven matches

Borg two months ago in Monte Lendl, who may be battling Borg in this year's final, was asked

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# **Coe Runs 800 in 1:44.06.** Fastest of Year, in London

LONDON — Sebestian Coe, Britain's Olympic 1500-meter champion, ran the year's fastest 800 meters at a four-nation track Britain's Olympic 1500-meter



Sebastian Coe Crusing home in the 800. 20.70.

and field meet at Crystal Palace in the form he showed in 1979
Stadium Wednesday night. Coe, when he broke world marks in the 800, 1,500 and the mile in a 42-day Coe's rival in British track circles, Olympic 800-meter champion. Steve Ovett, won the 3,000-meter race in 7:54.11. Emil Puttemans of Belgium was second. American Craig Virgin was the early leader,

but ran out of steam on the last lap and finished far back in sixth. Steve Crain of England won the Bannister Mile in 3:53.82, with John Robson of Scotland second and Steve Lacy of the United States third. Britain dominated the middle-

and long-distance competition with 76 points, followed by Ethiopia with 57, the United States 46 and Belgium 43. In the hurdles, sprints and relays, the United States had 56 points, five points ahead of England, with Belgium at The most impressive U.S. per-

former was former world junior cross-country champion. Thom Hunt, Taking the lead with two laps to go in the 5,000 meters, he raced home in 13:26.34, clipping almost 18 seconds off his previous besi time. Ethiopia's Tobassa Kotu was second and Britain's Julian Goater third. U.S. winners were Barr Wilhams, 400-meter hurdles, 49.29;

3,000-meter steeplechase, 8:30.89

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# Berry to Coach

The Associated Press . MONTREAL - Bob Berry, who resigned last month as coach of the Los Angeles Kings after a contract

Berry, signing a multiyear contract at unspecified terms, became the third Canadien coach in two years. He replaced Claude Ruel, who resigned in April; Ruel had relieved Bennie Geoffrion, who quit in December 1979

to the Kings in 1970. He led the Kings to a fourth-

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# A Meddling Muddle

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — As the Minister of Clarification, sir, will

you spare me a moment? A. Delighted, my muddled friend. Always delighted to clarify the waters. Out with it.

Q. My question goes back to 1977 when Moscow criticized President Carter's human rights policy as mistaken and obnoxious. Re-

member that? A. Of course not. How can anything be clarified if people are going to go around remembering the past? Next question.



O. To refresh your memory, the Soviets said our human rights policy amounted to medding in the internal affairs of other countries. If I have it right, the Reagan people are now saying the same thing. What are we to conclude from

A. That it's a mistake to read four-year-old newspapers. If you don't want to get confused, doo't fool around with history.

Q. Isn't it encouraging to discover that there's at least one thing on which the most conservative capitalists can see eye-to-eye with the godless Communists?

A. Nonsense. There is absolutely no agreement between the Soviet and American attitudes on buman rights. The Soviets trample on human rights. The Americans have always stood for human rights.

Q. Everybody knows Americans stand for human rights, hut why do the Reagan folks take the Soviet line by refusing to meddle for them?

A. You misstate the case. The Reagan administration is perfectly willing in meddle for human rights and will never cease meddling so long as human rights cootinue to be violated in totalitarian states.

Q. What are totalitarian states? A. States that follow the Mos-

Q. What about violations in states that follow the Washington

A. Those are oot totalitarian states. They are partners in the free world. It is wrong to meddle in the internal affairs of our free-world

partners. Meddling must be confined to totalitarian states. Q. What is the policy on freeworld partners who violate human

rights? A. The Reagan people are not fooled. They know that certain free-world partners maintain prisons with torture facilities. The policy on such free-world partners is simple: Don't call them totalitari-

Q. What should we call them? A. Authoritarian states. Q. What's the difference between totalitarian and authoritari-

A. If you are totalitarian the United States will meddle with you. If you are authoritarian, it

Q. Say I am suspended by the thumbs in a dungeon. A ment employee is approaching me with red-hot tongs. From Washington's point of view, am I better off in a totalitarian dungeon or in an authoritarian dungeon?

A. It depends on what you want.

If it's a totalitarian dungeon, we have a right to meddle but no power to help you. But there's a chance the president will mention your name in a speech as evidence that the Russians treat civil rights with cootempt. That could get you an awful lot of publicity.

Q. Then I'd be better off in an authoritarian dungeon, unless I

was a publicity hound?

A. Well, if it's authoritarian. Washingtoo has the leverage to get you out, but that would be meddling. The policy does, however, allow for applying discreet pressures without publicity.

Q. You mean the president might send a note to the dictator's mother saying she ought to be ashamed of what her son is doing? A. From the president, a note to

the mother would probably constitute meddling. I'd think the note would have to come from somebody in the civil service. Q. What kind of policy is that

for a man hanging by his thumbs?

A. A simple policy. If Washington can't help you, it will meddle; if it can help you, it won't. Q. I've had policies like that

myself. Was it written by an insur-A. This is, after all, a business-

man's administration. New York Times Service Paris, May 25, 1981

Dear Bill. If cormorants might have their "heavenly tide," as you speculated here in Paris in "Days of Life and Death and Escape to the Moon" while describing the death of such a bird you witnessed once on the beach at Malību, so too there is probably a special "heavenly public library" for writers, especially for book-crazy Armenian-American ones from Fresno, Calif. Surely such a heavenly library receives the Herald Tribune or you would not have considered going

there for such a long time as eternity.

f know you will be pleased to read a letter sent from your own fifth-floor walk-up, 74 Rue Taitbout. In the apartment everything is fine — all the hats, the Tribunes neatly stacked though yellowing, your collected stones and pebbles, those under water in jars, those wrapped in napkins in jars, the rest on the mantels and the balcony - everything, systematically disorganized as you left it. The hallway is dustier than usual because of a renovation on the second floor, but the climb up the five flights of unvarnished wooden steps distracts the mind differently from floor to floor and at the top it's catching one's hreath, as you used to say, that is the

immediate preoccupation, not the dust. May has been rainy and cold, rainier than any May I can remember in Paris, heavy rains like those winter downpours in Fresno. But on the 18th, the day you left Fresno and "whole voyald" forever, it was wildly sunny and the flat was particularly luminous.

Your Paris agent, Michelle Lapautre, took care of the bills you were concerned about, and announced that Flammarion expects to release the French translation of the "Adventures of Wesley Jackson" in October. Arpik called from Haratch to say that the "Arts and Letters" supplement for July would be devoted to William Saroyan. (I am not sure if she knows that you immortalized her and the only Armenian daily in Europe in that yet-tobe-performed and unpublished play you wrote in 30 days a couple of Jones ago in Paris and quite exceptionally let my students at Fresno State read last fall. I am sure she will be pleased when she discovers that the action takes place in her editorial offices on Rue d'Hauteville.)

I finally met your lawyer friend of 20 years, Aram Kevorkian, after his return from seeing you in Fresno in mid-April. His news was good and bad, sad but sometimes laughing news too, the fusion or confusion of a proper Philadelphian's first impression of Fresno and what he discovered would be the last of you. (I understand even better now why you insisted on giving me your own keys to the apartment over my protest that I could use the set that Krikor Atamian had; you knew the ulcer was more than just an ulcer.)

Aram said that, at your request, he played Bach, some of your old favorites, while visit-ing you on West Griffith Way — just as he did on your pianola ("remarkably in tune") when we came up here to No. 74 a fortnight ago. He remembered you had bought that player piano a block down the street; he re-called the purchase of the apartment itself in

# A Letter To Saroyan

1960 from a realtor friend after you decided to settle in Paris. Like your brother Henry in the "Broken Wheel," your earliest published story f seem to recall, justifying his first extravagance — an enormous cake — by saying be thought it looked just right, you, seeing all that sky and light on the top floor, said to the bewildered agent, "I'll take it!" over his protesting, "But Mr. Saroyan, I have many other

apartments to show you. Here it is exactly 21 years later to the day; Aram didn't tell me that; you did, indirectly For among the letters, manuscripts and clippings in the locked file cabinet that, with your paintings and some books, you wanted me to ship to Fresno State for what will be the William Saroyan Archive, part of an Armenian National Museum, I found an old book: "The Cornertown Chronicles" by Kathleen Knox, New York, 1880.

Inside the front cover was the short inscription that explained why, unlike the thousands of other books piled everywhere in these four rooms, it was under lock and key: "My first day here was May 25, 1960. William Saroyan." It occurred to me that 21 years at this address is the longest you have been at any of the places you've "done time," as you once put it, even longer than your early interrupted years in Fresno or the later ones there or in San Francisco and New York. During these past decades I guess Paris was more your home than anywhere in the world, though you will always be associated

with Fresno, or rather Fresno with you. Your friends Kevorkian and Atamian have met, and in true Armenian fashion found out quickly that they are nearly related. Once in 1963 or 1964, Aram remembers going with you to what he thinks must have been Atamian's tailor shop, not the new one on the Rue La Fayette but the original one around the corner from Taitbout on Châteaudun, in get a suit made. He repeated in French what you had already told Krikor, in the Bitlis dialect of Armenian you were famous for, not to make the jacket too short. Of course, each time you emphasized that point, you were ed that it would not be too short.



The hats and stacked newspapers.

When you finally got the suit, the jacket was predictably too short and you were in a state. After furning that you could never wear it, Aram apparently said to simply return it and be refunded, but you replied, "f can't do that 10 Krikor. Don't worry, I'll write a story and get more than my money back." And curiously enough. Bill. almost directly underneath Ms. Knox's book of 1880 was a carbon copy of "One of the 804 Armeman Tailors of

Paris," which you wrote a decade later. The most important news of this letter is that yesterday. Krikor, Aram and Angele and f were together with hundreds of your other Paris friends at the Armenian church on Rue Jean Goujon for a requiem service in your memory performed by none other than His Holiness the Catholicos of all Armenians, Vazken I, here on a pastoral visit from Holy Etchmizzdin.

Though I know you wanted no religious service in Fresno, Paris is not Fresno and I recall how warmly you used to speak about your meetings with Vazken in Armenia. On this first Sunday after your material departure from earth, he wanted personally to eulogize you in your adopted hometown.

There was already to be a service in honor of those who died at Sardarabad in May, 1918, during the heroic struggle that stopped the Turkish Army from taking the Ararat valley and completing the genocide started in 1915, as you remembered hearing about at age 10 back in Fresno. Everyone seemed moved when the Catholicos turned from Sardarabad to Saroyan, beginning with the metaphor used in the obituary in Le Monde, signed by your old friend John Hess (he also did the one in the Trib, if you were wondering), comparing you to a geyser. "exploding," said His Holiness, "all the time with stories, and everywhere he went, bursting with laugh-

He also called you the prodigy of the na-tion, the vehicle through which three millenia of the Armenian experience was perhaps most perfectly expressed, you, the orphaned writer of an orphaned nation. The Catholicos concluded, "William Saroyan's writing, his humanism, speaks not just about or to the Armenians but in all people about all peo-

Oh, I almost forgot, your mint is coming up once again all over the balcony, a bit late because it has been so cold, but robust and dark green. I still don't understand why you planted it in plain, gravelly sand, but the cra-zy Saroyan mint loves it. The water level in the two plastic huckets you left out last September to measure the accumulated rainfall during your annual winter migration is exactly 16.8 centimeters in the yellow one and 16.1 in the blue. I know you will appreciate that

Your friend. Dickran Kouymjian 01981, Dickran Kouymjian

Dickran Konymjian, a close friend of William Saroyan in the writer's last years, is professor of Armenian studies on leave from California State University at Fresno. He lives in Paris and, as did Saroyan, commutes to

# Nancy, Without Reagan. PEOPLE: Nancy, without reagan, To Attend U.K. Wedding

The official word from the White House is that Nancy Reagan will attend the wedding of Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer, but her husband will not accompany her to Britain. President Reagan, who sent his regrets to Buckingham Palace, will attend the economic summit meeting in Ottawa shortly before the July 29 wedding. There were also indications that Reagan did not want his first trip to Europe as president to

be for a strictly social occasion. . The White House has called off its search for a new presidential yacht. Acting press secretary Larry Speakes said, "We're not looking for a yacht now, private or public. Several weeks ago, Edward Hickey, director of the White House military office, asked the Pentagon and the U.S. Customs Service to look over their inventories of ships in mothballs and those seized in drug smuggling raids for one that could be used as a yacht. Hickey later said that no suitable ship had been found. "It's been put on the back burner," Speakes said. He indicated that there had been some White House displeasure with reports that a new yacht was being sought. Former President Jimmy Carter ordered the presidential yacht Sequoia sold in 1977.

Gen. André Biard has been ap-pointed grand chancellor of the Legion of Honor, France's highest national order. He replaces Gen. Alain de Boissieu, Charles de Ganlle's son-in-law, who resigned last month rather than invest France's new president, Francois Mitterrand, as grand master of the order. Biard conducted the investi-

Simmy Carter is on a fishing trip in Pennsylvania's south-central mountains, and there has been speculation that he may buy a vacation home in the area. No comment on that from Carter, bot he told residents of the small community of Belleville he was enjoying himself. The former president was accompanied by several members of his family, including son Chip and daughter Amy.

When last heard from, Anita Bryant, having ended her marriage of 20 years, had left Miami and returned to her native Oklahoma. She jettisoned her religious crusade against equal rights for homosexuals and said she had decided she believed in "live and let live." Now it appears Bryant will

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be moving again, to Selma, Ala: beadquarters of the Protect Amer ca's Children organization which she was once active an home of her fiance, Larry Striple ... a millionaire industrialist. Bryanwho has an option on a hour there, told friends she wanted by four children to have the benefit living in a small town. Selma population is about 28,000.

Mother Teresa, the Roma Catholic nun whose work amor India's poor and dying won a N. bel Peace Prize, said on Capit, Hill that abortion destroys their age of God in the world. In crowded Senate hearing roor Mother Teresa told the America Family Institute's Capitol Symp. sium on the Family that the po. of Calcutta had "never heard abortion" and would rather "gr" birth to a child and then leave it. a dust bin" for others to care kay "A poor family will never destricted the child," she said. "Let us lea from their purity and fair!

James L. Buckler, undersiderary of state, praised Mother Ter. sa as "at once the least likely ar most appropriate heroine of o times." President Reagan invit. the nun to the White House f lunch Thursday. Meanwhile, of tials said that Mother Teresa pla to open two missionary homes at a neighborhood center in Assum tion parish in southeast Washir ton, one of the U.S. capital's pox est areas. She was asked to op them by Washington Archbah James Hickey.

The actor Alan Alda has cours oted \$11,000 to push a formilation over the top in its drive to buy at preserve the home of the 19th-ce tury women's rights leader Eiz both Cady Stanton, the Nation Park Service said in Washingto. The Elizabeth Cady Stanton Fou dation needed \$43,000 to purchathe home in the Seneca Fall N.Y., area for a Women's Rig! National Historical Park, whi was authorized by Congress in E cember. The park will include t Chapel, site of the first women rights convention in 1848; and t home of activist Amelia Bloomer. \* \* \*

Quote — Gloria Swanson, wi had plenty of love affairs in h . heyday and tells about them in h .... autobiography, to television inte-viewer Pat Mitchell: "I was in lo." with love and with romance. Yo people don't have romance and feel sorry for you." REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

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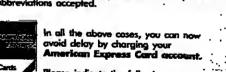
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